# Operating Instructions

## **PRO**LINE

Thermostats with PowerAdapt System
Heating thermostats P 5 (C), P 8 (C), P 12 (C),
P 18 (C), P 26 (C), P 40 (C), P 50 (C)
Calibration thermostat PJ 12 (C), PJL 12 (C)
Clear view thermostats PV 15 (C), PVL 15 (C), PV 24 (C),
PVL 24 (C), PV36 (C)
Bridge thermostats PB (C), PBD (C)

english YACE0071 / 07/11 b1
replaces 06/07, 01/05

from softwareversion of Control system (Master) 2.08
from softwareversion of Protection system (Master) 2.03
from softwareversion of Operating system (Command) 3.10
from softwareversion of Analogue interface 3.01
from softwareversion of RS232/485-module 3.03
from softwareversion of contact I/0 module 3.00
from softwareversion of solenoid valve 3.00

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## Prefixed safety notes

Before operating the equipment please read carefully all the instructions and safety notes in Section 1.
If you have any questions please phone us!

Follow the instructions on setting up, operation etc. This is the only way to avoid incorrect operation of the equipment and to ensure full warranty protection.

- Transport the equipment with care!
- Equipment and its internal parts can be damaged:
  - by dropping,
  - by shock.
- Equipment must only be operated by technically qualified personnel!
- Never operate the equipment without the heat transfer liquid!
- Do not start up the equipment if:
  - it is damaged or leaking,
  - cable (not only supply cable) is damaged.
- Switch off the equipment and pull out the mains plug:
  - for servicing or repair,
  - moving the equipment!
- Drain the bath before moving the equipment!
- Do not carry out any technical changes on the device! (⇨ Section 6).
- Have the equipment serviced or repaired by properly qualified personnel only!

**The Operating Instructions include additional safety notes, which are identified by a triangle with an exclamation mark. Carefully read the instructions and follow them accurately! Disregarding the instructions may have serious consequences, such as damage to the equipment, damage to property or injury to personnel!**

We reserve the right to make technical alterations!

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## Explanation of signs :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Caution: | This sign is used where there may be injury to personnel if a recommendation is not followed accurately or is disregarded. |
| | Note: | Here special attention is drawn to some aspect. May include reference to danger. |
| | Reference | Refers to other information in different sections. |

# 1 Safety information

## 1.1 General safety information

A laboratory thermostat heats and circulates liquids according to specified parameters. This involves hazards due to high temperatures, fire and general hazards due to the application of electrical energy.

The user is largely protected by the application of relevant standards.
Further hazard sourcesmay arise due to the type of tempering medium, e.g. by exceeding or undercutting certain temperature thresholds or by the breakage of the container and reaction with the heat transfer liquid.
It is not possible to consider all eventualities. They remain largely subject to the judgment and responsibility of the operator.
The equipment may only be used as prescribed and as described in these operating instructions. This includes operation by instructed specialist personnel.

The equipment is not rated for use under medical conditions according to DIN EN 60601-1 or IEC 601-1.

Classes in the EMC standard DIN EN 61326-1.
Class A: Operation only on networks without connected domestic areas.
Class B: Equipment for operation on networks with connected domestic areas.
Class B*: Equipment fulfils Class B when a house connection > 100 A is involved. With unfavourable network conditions disturbing voltage variations may otherwise occur.

| | |
|---|---|
| EMC standard DIN EN 61326-1 (corresponds to VDE 0843-20-1)<br>Devices for Europe | Class B |
| Devices for Canada and the USA | Class A |
| **Usage restriction**<br>For the EMC standard DIN EN 61326-1:<br>Devices in **Class A** are only to be operated on electrical supply networks without connected domestic areas. | |

Instructions for Class A digital devices, USA:

“This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC (Federal Communication Commission) Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.”
“This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC (Federal Communication Commission) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.”

Instructions for Class A digital devices, Canada:

“This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003” (ICES = Interference Causing Equipment Standards).
« Cet appareil numérique de la Classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada ».

## 1.2 Other safety information

- Only connect equipment to PE grounded mains sockets.
- At higher operating temperatures, parts of the bath cover can reach surface temperatures exceeding 70°C. Be careful when touching it → Risk of burning!
- Use suitable hoses (⇨ Section 6.4).
- Secure hose against slippage with the aid of hose clips. Avoid kinks in the hoses.
- Check hoses from time to time for any possible material fatigue.
- Thermal medium hoses and other hot parts must not come into contact with the mains cable.
- With the use of thermostats as circulating thermostats hot liquid can be emitted when the hose breaks, presenting a hazard to persons and material.
- If no external load is connected, the pump outflow must be closed (use screw plugs) and the bypass valve must be set to "internal" (⇨ 4.3).
- Take into account the thermal expansion of the heat transfer oils with increasing bath temperature.
- Depending on the heat transfer liquid used and the type of operation, toxic vapours can arise. Ensure suitable extraction.
- When changing the heat transfer liquid from water to a thermal transfer medium for temperatures above 100 °C, carefully remove all water residues, including from the hoses and loads. **When doing this, also open the screw plugs (HKN 065) (⇨ 3) of the pump outputs and inputs and blow compressed air through all the pump outputs and inputs.** With higher temperature there is the risk of burning due to delay in boiling!
- Withdraw the mains plug before cleaning, maintenance or moving the thermostat.
- Repairs in the control section must only be carried out by specialist personnel.
- Figures of temperature constancy and display accuracy apply under normal conditions according to DIN 12876. Electromagnetic high frequency fields may in special cases lead to unfavourable values. Safety is not impaired.
- The following action may start the thermostat unintentionally from the standby mode: Previously activated timer mode (⇨ 7.12), "Start" command via interfaces (⇨ 8).

### EC conformity

CE

The device conforms to the relevant fundamental requirements for safety and health of the following listed directives:

- Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- EMC Directive 2004/108/EC

LAUDA

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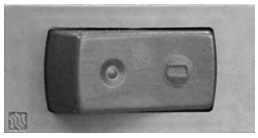
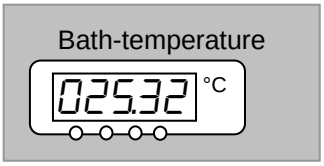
# 2 Brief operating instructions

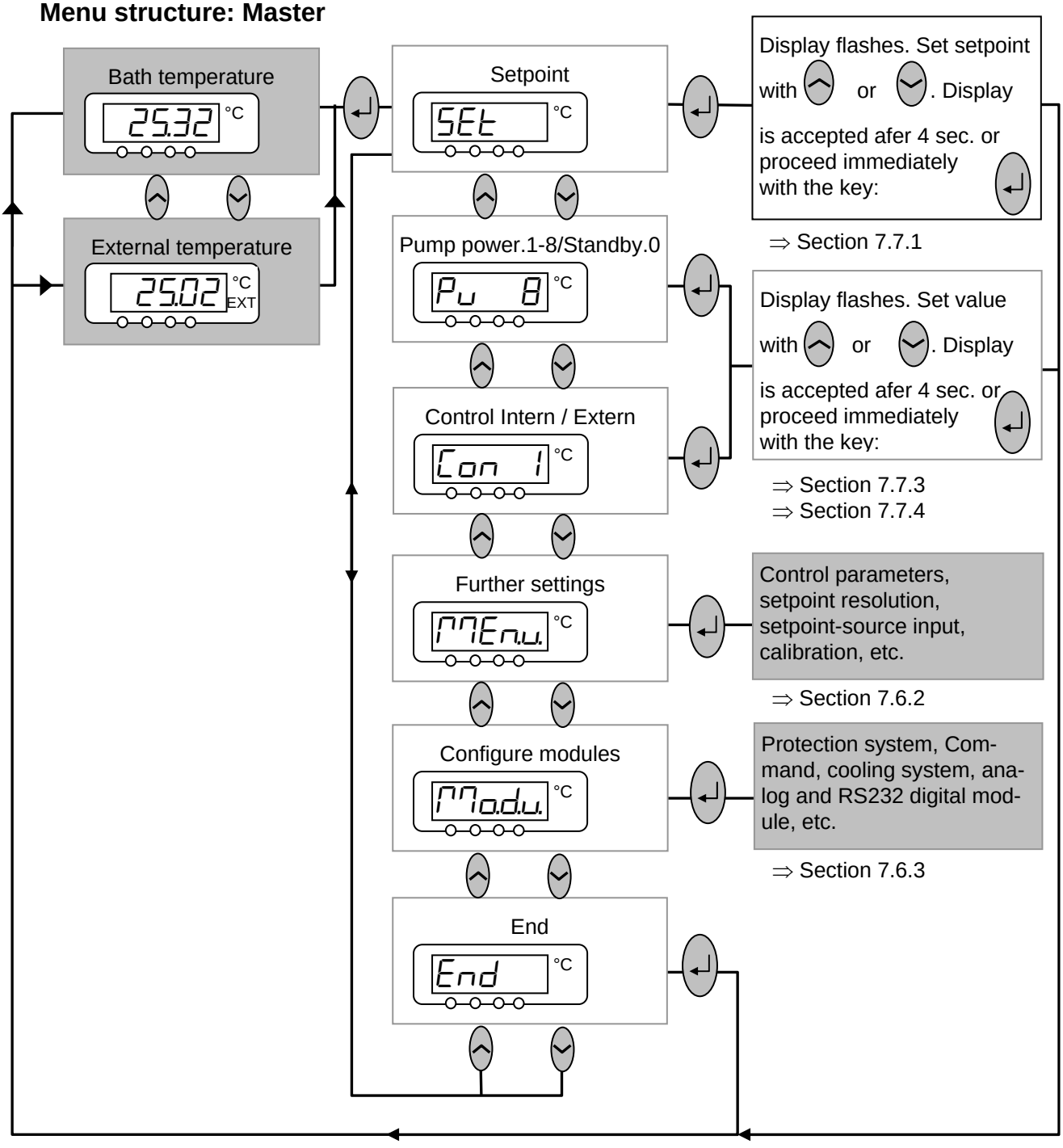
These brief instructions shall give you the possibility to operate the unit quickly. For safe operation of the unit, it is absolutely necessary to read carefully all the instructions and safety notes!

1. Assemble unit and add items as appropriate (⇨ 6.1).
   Take care of the hose tubing connections (⇨ 6.4 and 6.5).
2. Fill the unit with corresponding heat transfer liquid (⇨ 6.4). The units are designed for operation with non-flammable and flammable liquids to DIN EN 61010-2-010. → Take care of the level of the heat transfer liquid! (⇨ 6.3).
3. Compare the information on the rating label with the supply details.
4. Connect the unit only to a socket with a protective earth (PE) connection.
5. Check whether the main fuse-switch at the back  is in the "On = **–**" position.
6. Switch the unit on with the switch at the front.
7. With set the overtemperature cut-off point to a value clearly above room temperature (⇨ 7.14.1).
8. Now you see the current bath temperature in the display, e.g.:



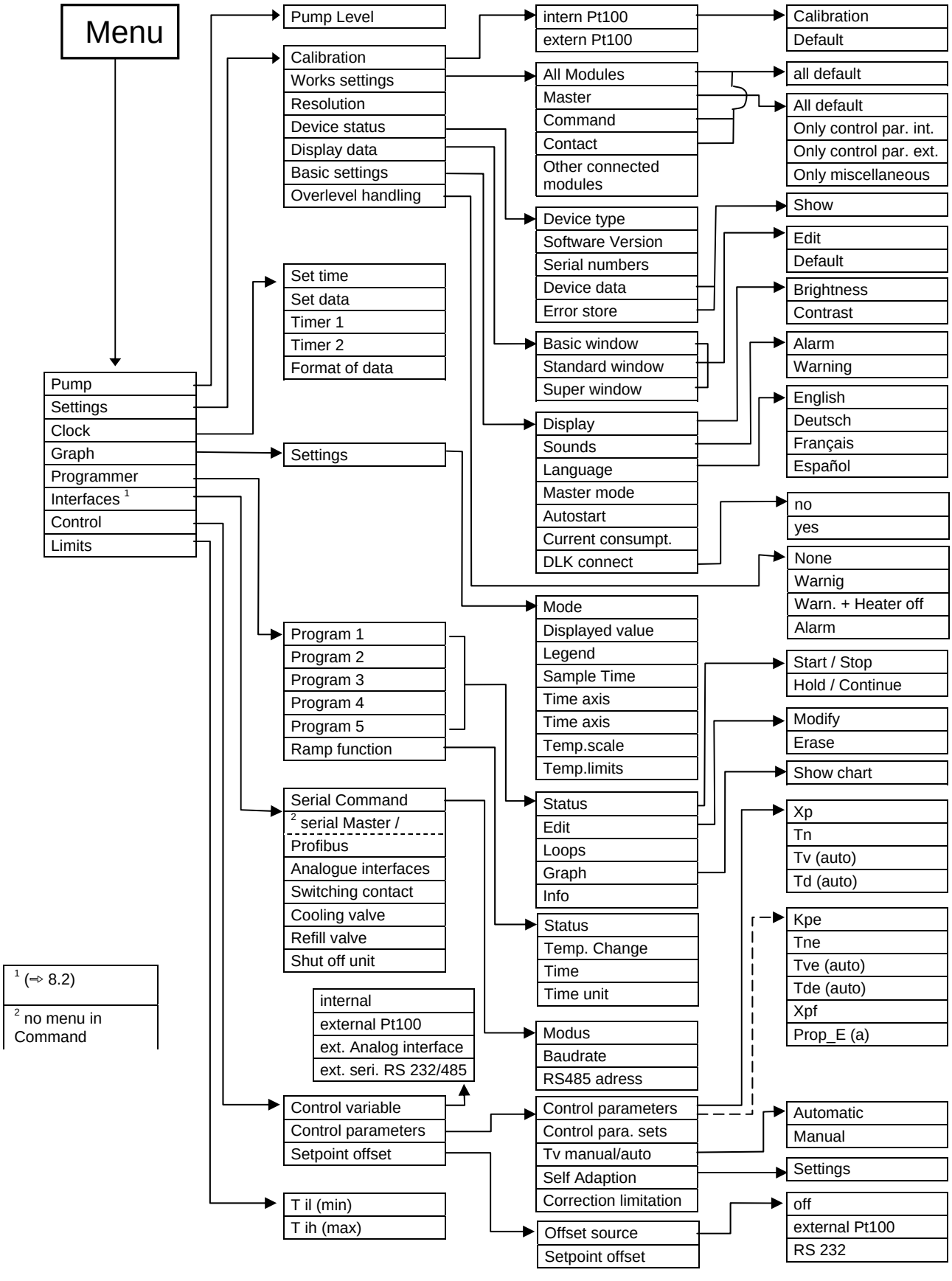

If instead, a warning or error message is displayed, then refer to Section 7.13.3.

## 2.1 Menu structure: Master

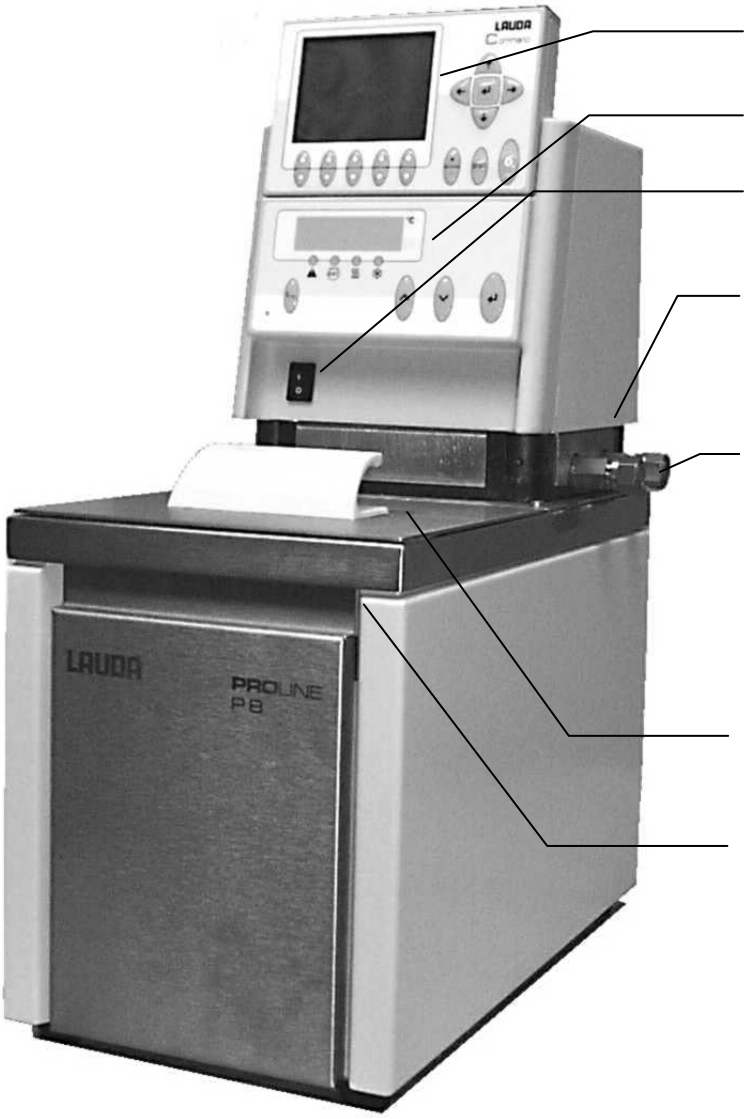

Bath temperature
25.32 °C
External temperature
25.02 °C EXT
Setpoint
SEt °C
Pump power.1-8/Standby.0
Pu 8 °C
Control Intern / Extern
Con 1 °C
Further settings
mEnu. °C
Configure modules
modu. °C
End
End °C
Display flashes. Set setpoint with or . Display is accepted afer 4 sec. or proceed immediately with the key:
⇒ Section 7.7.1
Display flashes. Set value with or . Display is accepted afer 4 sec. or proceed immediately with the key:
⇒ Section 7.7.3
⇒ Section 7.7.4
Control parameters, setpoint resolution, setpoint-source input, calibration, etc.
⇒ Section 7.6.2
Protection system, Command, cooling system, analog and RS232 digital module, etc.
⇒ Section 7.6.3

To reset the unit to the factory default state which enables basic operation with internal control, there is the default function in the menu mEnu → PArA → dEF (⇨ 7.6.4).

## 2.2 Menu structure: Command remote control



## 3 Controls and functional elements




with Command remote control (see page 14)

Master control panel (see page 14)

Mains switch

Bypass-valve (see illustration on next page)

Pump connection at side:
Suction nozzle (return to bath).
Pump outflow, pressure output.
(Refer to housing for lavbel).

Bath cover

Recessed grip

Command remote control (see page 14)

Cover for the two module slots

Connection socket 10S für the external Pt100 temperature probe

Connection socket 70S (CAN 1 and 2) for bus suitable for unit and to which the refrigerating lower section and Command Console are connected

Main fuse-switch

Connection socket 51H for through-flow cooler DLK (accessary)

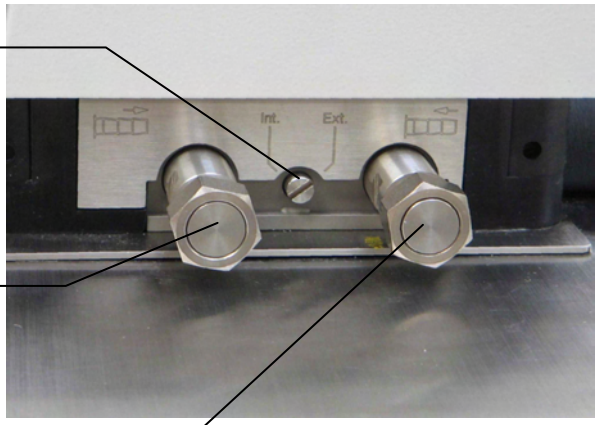
Mains connecting lead

Rear pump connection:
Suction nozzle (return to bath)
Pumpe outflow (pressure output).

Air intake to electronic head

Cooling coil: Cooling water outlet connection M14 x 1.5 with adapted pump nipple.

Cooling coil: Cooling water inlet connection with adapted accessories: Cooling valve LCZ 9662

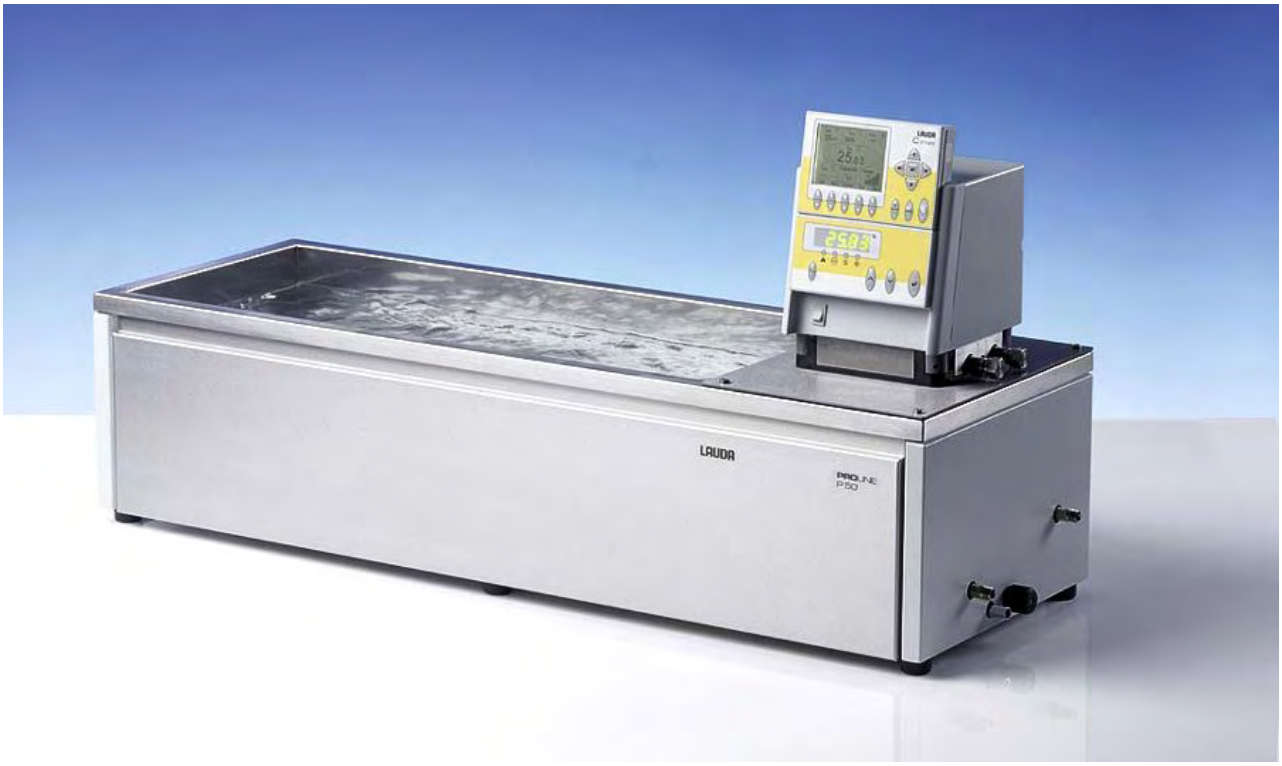



Bypass valve
(in “external” position)

Side pump connection:
Pumpe outflow
(closed off with screw plug).
Refer to housing for label

Side pump connection:
Suction nozzle (return to bath)
(closed off with screw plug).
Refer to housing for label

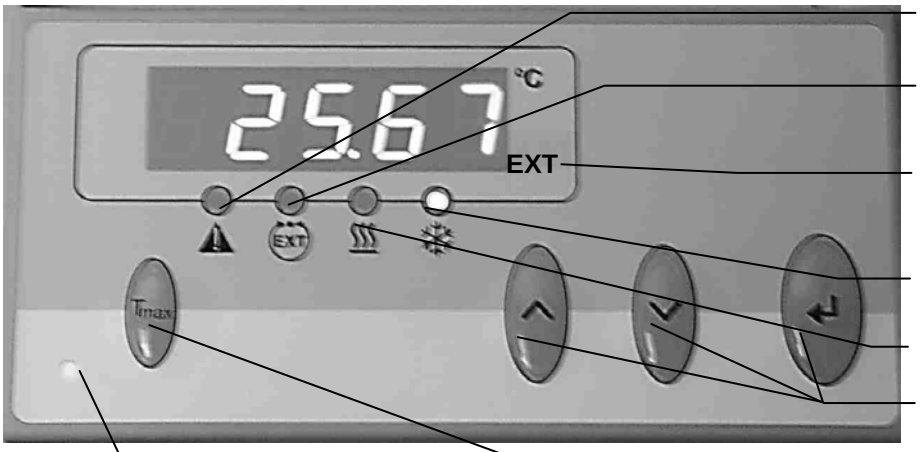
Proline P 50 C




Clear view thermostat PVL 24

Bridge thermostat PB C

Control element: “Master”




Error signal (red LED blinking).

Bath controlled by external temperature source (green LED lits).

The temperature of an external source is displayed (EXT is lit green).

Cooler active (blue LED is lit).

Heater active (yellow LED lit).

Select and Enter keys.

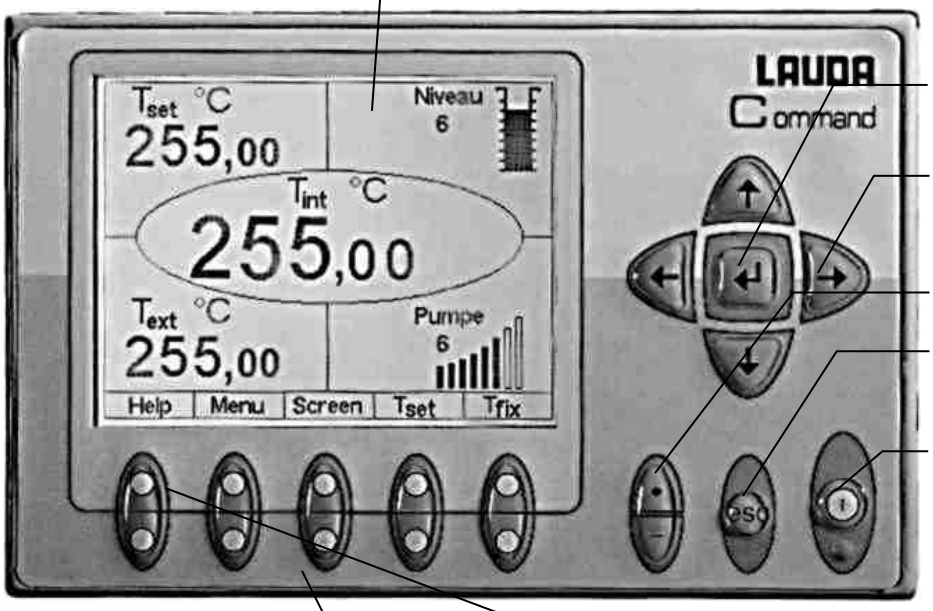
Overtemperature set point to check or set $T_{max}$.

Mains ON
(green LED is lit).

Graphical display,
here in the standard window displaying the values:

- Actual temperature $T_{int}$ of internal bath temperature probe
- Setpoint temperature $T_{set}$
- Actual temperature $T_{ext}$ of external bath tempeature probe
- Bath level
- Pump level.

Control element: “Command remote control”




Enter key

Cursor key

Decimal point or “-” symbol

Escape key, to quit a window without any changes.

Standby key, brings the thermostat into the idle mode. Heater and pump are switched off.

Five Softkey duo-keys,
their associated functions
are shown in the display.

RS232-socket
(hidden on the back).

# 4 Device description

## 4.1 Environmental conditions

The operation of the thermostats is only allowed under the following conditions as specified in DIN EN 61010-2-010:2003 and DIN EN 61010-1:2001:

- Indoor use only.
- Elevation up to 2000 m above sea level.
- Foundation must be dense, even, non-slippery and non-flammable.
- Keep clear distance to walls (⇨ 6.1).
- Ambient temperatures range (⇨ 11).
  Use only within this range for an undisturbed operation.
- Mains supply voltage fluctuations (⇨ 11).
- Relative humidity (⇨ 11).
- Transient over voltage according to Installation Categories (Over voltage Categories) II.
- Pollution degree: 2.

## 4.2 Device types

The type designation of the Proline heating thermostats always begins with P for Proline. The meaning of the following letters is: V for clear-view thermostats respectively VL with insulation for an extended temperature range, J for calibration thermostats respectively JL with insulation for an extended temperature range. The following numbers are equal to the bath volume in liters. The models PB for min. 200 mm bath depths and PBD for min. 320 mm bath depths can be used as bridge thermostats. Units with Command remote control version are signed with a C as last letter.

Examples: P 5 C is a Bath thermostat with 5-liter Bad and Command remote control.
PVL 15 is a clear view thermostat with 15-liter bath and operating temperature up to -60 °C (with LAUDA add-on cooler).
PJ 12 C is a calibration thermostat with 12-liter bath and Command remote control.
PBD C is a bridge thermostat with big immersion depth and Command remote control.

## 4.3 VarioFlex pump

All units are fitted with a VarioFlex pump with an 8-stage variable drive. The pump power can therefore be optimally matched to the relevant task: High pump pressure when, for example, long hoses pass to external loads or circulation is to be provided for a large bath. Low pressure when the heat input into the bath must be low.

With heating thermostats P 5, P 8, P 18 and P 26 the VarioFlex pump enables as a delivery/suction pump, the very effective supply of pressure-sensitive glass reactors which have a minimum permissible pressure rating.
The thermostats P 12, P 12 C, PJ 12 and PJ 12 C with extreme bath depth and the bridge thermostats PBD are equipped with a very effective pressure pump as all clear view thermostats (PV 15, PVL 15, PV 24, PVL 24, PV 36).
Furthermore, open vessels can be operated when a constant level controller (accessory LCZ 0660) is used (except P 12 (C) and PV/ PVL (C)).

At the right-hand side and at the back of the unit outflow and inflow nozzles are fitted for external loads. This means that up to two external loads can be directly connected without a distributor. Connections which are not required must be closed off with the supplied caps and union nuts.
A bypass valve can subdivide the total volume flow variably between the bath (internally) and the connected load (externally). Consequently, no "pump short circuit" is needed. If no load is connected to the pump connector, the bypass valve must be set to the “internal” position for the best bath circulation.

In the heating range the VarioFlex pump operates up to viscosity values of 150 mm²/s. In the closed-loop control mode 50 mm²/s should not be exceeded. The temperature control is the best with 30 mm²/s and lower viscosity.

With small bath thermostats (e.g. P 8) power level 3 to 6 is practicable.

For operation as a circulating thermostat with an external load, a higher power level is practicable to maintain the temperature difference low, among other things also with higher temperatures in conjunction with oils as heat transfer liquids.

The pump connections on the unit are fitted with M16 x 1 threads.

The pump outflows of the VarioFlex pump can be closed off without any impairment to the pump. Here, the "internal" setting of the bypass controller is recommended.

**Pump characteristics** (⇨ Section 11).

## 4.4 Materials

All parts being exposed to with the heat transfer liquid are made of high quality material appropriate to the operating temperature. Non-rusting stainless steel and high quality temperature-resistant, primarily solvent-resistant plastics are used.

## 4.5 Temperature display, control and safety circuit

In the Master Version, the units are equipped with a 5-character green LED display, which is used for the display of the measurements and settings, as well as the operating status. The entry of setpoints and other settings occurs under menu guidance via four keys.

The extra features of the Command Version include a removable console with a backlit graphical display. The entry of the setpoint and other settings occurs under menu guidance via situation-dependent cursor keys and soft keys.

A Pt100 temperature probe acquires the outflow temperature in the bath. A high-resolution A/ D converter processes the measurement. Further measurement conditioning occurs using a special control algorithm for controlling the heater actuator, which has a low reactive effect on the mains.

An external Pt100 can be connected via a socket (10S) for the acquisition of an external temperature. This value can be displayed and, if required, used as the controlled variable with external control (Master) switched on. In this way the system controls the external measurement and not the outflow temperature (⇨ 7.7.4).

The safety system conforms to DIN EN 61010-2-010. The SelfCheck Assistant monitors about 50 unit parameters, A dual-channel system is used in which two microcontrollers monitor one another. Along with the bath temperature measurement and control probes, there are also two safety temperature probes (Pt100) for the safety circuit for the overtemperature cut-off and for monitoring the bath temperature probe.

The overtemperature cut-off point is displayed on pressing the key

on the Master.

Changing the overtemperature cut-off point: (⇨ 7.2) (Switching on) on page 28.

The bath level is acquired by the SelfCheck Assistant in 8 stages. A permanent display is provided only

with the Command Version. At the Master version it is showed in the submenu SHOW . If the minimum level is undercut, the pump and heater are switched off. The reaction of the thermostat in case of overfill can be set to simply display a warning, to display a warning and switch off the heater or to switch off the unit completely with pump and heater.

When the level is too low, with overtemperature, or with other alarms the SelfCheck Assistant switches the heater off on all poles. The pump is also switched off.
This switch-off under fault conditions is retained, i.e. after the fault is rectified, the fault must be reset (released) on the Master operating panel with the key.

Other unit functions are described in the appropriate sections and in Section 7. (Starting up).

## 4.6 Programmer and ramp function

**Master Version:**

No programmer provided.

**Command Version:**

The units are equipped with a programmer function, which enables five temperature/ time programs to be saved. Each program consists of a number of temperature/ time segments. These also include details of how often the program is to be executed. Up to 150 segments can be distributed amongst the five programs.
With the ramp function, a rate of change can be directly entered in °C per unit time. (⇨ 7.10).

## 4.7 Interfaces

**Master Version:**

In the basic version the Master unit is equipped with the following sockets at the back of the control head:

- For the connection of an external Pt100 temperature sensor (10S).
- Two sockets (70S) for the connection of components via the LAUDA equipment bus (cooling section, Command remote control, external solenoid valve, etc.).

**Command Version:**

The Command remote control is equipped as standard with the following sockets:

- For the connection of an external Pt100 temperature probe (10S).
- Two sockets (70S) for the connection of components via the LAUDA equipment bus (cooling section, Command remote control, external solenoid valve, etc.)
- An RS 232/485 interface (65S) at the back of the Command remote control.

## 4.8 Interface modules (accessories)

The Master and Command can be supplemented with further interface modules, which are simply inserted into two module slots (see Section 3) at the back of the control head.
The following modules are currently available:

1. **RS 232/485 Interface Module** (Order No. LRZ 913) with 9-pole SUB-D socket. Electrically isolated through optocouplers. Command set largely compatible with the Eco, Ecoline, Integral XT and Integral T Series. The RS 232 interface can be directly connected to the PC with a cable wired 1:1 straight through (Order No. EKS 037).
   Further details can be found in section 8.3.

2. **Analog Module** (Order No. LRZ 912) with two inputs and two outputs on 6-pole DIN socket. The inputs and outputs can be set independently as 4...20 mA, 0...20 mA or 0...10 V interface.
   Further details can be found in section 8.4.

3. **Contact Module** (Order No. LRZ 915) on 15-pole SUB-D socket. With three relay contact outputs (changeover, max. 30 V/ 0.2A) and three binary inputs for control via external voltage-free contacts. Plug 15-pole, Order No. EQM 030 and plug case Order No. EQG 017.
   Further details can be found in section 8.5.

4. **Contact Module** (Order No. LRZ 914) with connector to NAMUR NE28. Functionality as LRZ 915, but only one output and one input on each of two DIN sockets. Coupling socket 3-pole, LAUDA Order No. EQD 047 and coupling plug 3-pole, LAUDA Order No. EQS 048.
   Further details can be found in section 8.5.

5. **Profibus Module** (Order No. LRZ 917).
   Further details can be found in the operating instructions YAAE0020.

## 4.9 Heater rating and power consumption from the mains

The Proline Low-Temperature Thermostats have an extraordinarily high heater rating of 3.5 kW maximum. If your mains fuse is rated below 16 A, the current consumption can be reduced in steps from 16 A to 10 A (⇨ 7.7.5). The maximum heater rating of 3.5 kW is then, of course, also reduced accordingly.

# 5 Unpacking

Keep your original packing of your thermostat for later transport.

After unpacking, firstly check the device and accessories for any damage in transit. If, contrary to expectations, there is visible damage to the unit, the shippers or the postal service must be immediately informed, so that an investigation can be made.
Please also inform the LAUDA Service Constant Temperature Equipment
(Contact ⇨ 9.4).

Standard Accessories:

| **Catalogue number** | **Quantity** | **Designation** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YACE0071 | 1x | Operating instructions (this document) | for all Proline heating thermostats, clear-view thermostats and calibration thermostats |
| | | Bath cover | for heating thermostats except clear-view thermostats and except bridge thermostats |
| HDQ 107 | 1 x | Bath cover | for Proline P 5 |
| HDQ 108 | 1 x | Bath cover | for Proline P 8 and P 12 |
| HDQ 109 | 1 x | Bath cover | for Proline P 18 and P 26 |
| HDQ 110 | 1 x | Bath cover | for Proline P 26 |
| HDR 028 | 1 x | Bath cover | for Proline PJ(L) 12 calibration thermostats |
| HKO 026 (UD 413) | 2 x | Hose olive Ø 13mm | for all heating thermostats |
| HKM 032 | 4 x | Union nuts for olives Ø 13mm (M16 x 1) | already adapted for heating thermostats |
| HKN 065 | 4 x | Screw plugs (for M16 x 1) | already adapted for heating thermostats |
| HKO 009 (UD 415) | 2 x | Tubing nipple Ø 11mm | for cooling coil of heating and clear-view thermostats |
| HKM 045 (UD 415) | 2x | Union nuts for olives Ø 10mm (M14 x 1,5) | for cooling coil of heating and clear-view thermostats |
| EZB 260 | 1 x | Warning label "Hot“ | for all heating thermostats |

# 6 Preparation

## 6.1 Assembly and sitting

– Site the unit on a flat surface

– The unit must not be put into operation if its temperature during storage or transport has dropped below the dew point.
Wait for about one hour.

– Do not cover the ventilation openings at the back of the control head.

– When used as a bath thermostat put the by-pass valve in “internal” position (without “external load”) (⇨ 3).

**Operation with external loads**
(Circulating thermostat) continue at (⇨ 6.5).

– Check whether the pump connectors at the side and back are fitted with sealing caps (⇨ Section 3) or that hoses are fitted for external loads.

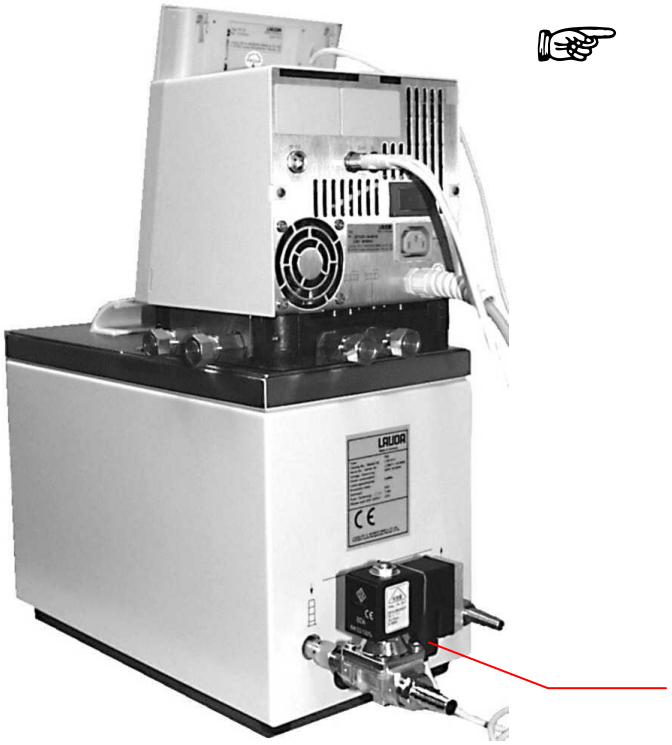
– With bath temperatures over 70 °C the supplied self-adhesive label should be applied on the bath at an easily visible point.

– Do **not** carry out technical changes on the device!

The unit can safely operated up to an ambient temperature of 40 °C.

## 6.2 Expanding the working temperature range with external cooling

**Operation with internal cooling coil**




- A different cooling source, for example tap water, can be connected as standard to the cooling coil.
- Tubing with 10 mm inner diameter must be used.
- The lowest operating temperature of the thermostat without external consumer can be reduced to a value of 5 °C above the temperature of the cooling liquid.
- In combination with the cooling liquid valve LCZ 9662 (controlled by Proline by means of LiBus) as optional accessory the cooling water will only be opened if cooling is required.

**Operation with a LAUDA through-flow cooler**

- A LAUDA DLK 10, DLK 25, DLK 45 or DLK 45 LiBus through-flow cooler can be connected to the pump connection points. The through-flow cooler is built into the return line (suction tubing) from the load to the thermostat and is only switched in when cooling is needed.

**Operation with high temperature cooler**

- For bath temperatures above 155 °C it is not allowed to cool with water together with the simple cooling coil (water vapor → risk of explosion).
- Especially for the Proline there is a controlled high temperature cooler for fast and time saving cooling with bath temperatures up to 300 °C (accessory LCZ 9663). Due to its special construction it is possible to cool with water without the risk of producing dangerous water vapor.
- The high temperature cooler **shall not be connected to the cooling coil connections**. It must be connected to the external pump connections.

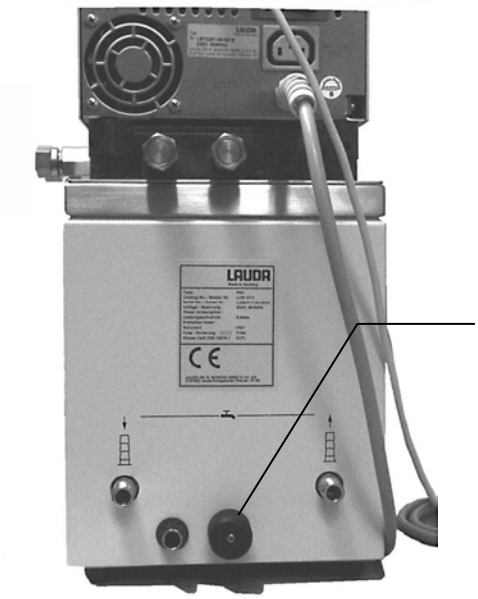
## 6.3 Filling and draining

**Filling**

- Close the drain cock!
- Carefully remove all residues of the previous heat transfer liquid (blow dry and remove screw plugs!).
- Maximum filling level is up to 10 mm below the top edge of the bath. Overfilling leads to the display of the warning LJ 103 (⇨ Section 7.14.4).
- Best operation is with a level 20-80 mm below the top edge of the bath.
- Low-level cut-off occurs at about 95 mm (at P 12 and PBD approx. 215 mm) below the top edge of the bath.
- The units are designed for use with non-flammable and flammable liquids to DIN EN 61010-2-010. Flammable liquids must not be used higher than 25 °C below the fire point (⇨ Section 6.4).
- When using thermal transfer oils note that they expand on heating (approx. 10 % per 100 °C).
- With enclosed external loads, the overall expansion takes place in the bath.
- Ensure that with the connection of an external load, the liquid level does not drop impermissibly due to filling the load Top up with heat transfer liquid if necessary.
- Set the upper and lower temperature limits (⇨ 7.8.3) in accordance with the limits of the heat transfer liquid in use.

**Draining**

- Switch off the thermostat, withdraw the mains plug!
- Let out the heat transfer liquid through the drain cock; fit a hose when doing this.
- The drain cock is placed on the back of the heating thermostats.




Completely drain the bath, external consumers, accessories and hose connections and flush or clean them (e.g. with new heat transfer liquid).

- Follow the regulations for the disposal of used heat transfer liquid.

Do not drain heat transfer liquid when hot or at bath temperatures below 0 °C!

## 6.4 Heat transfer liquids and hoses

**Approved heat transfer liquids**

| LAUDA designation | Temperature range | Chemical designation | Viscosity (kin)) | Viscosity (kin) at temperature | Fire point | Packing drum Order number | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | from °C to °C | | mm²/s at 20°C | mm²/s | °C | 5 L | 10 L | 20 L |
| Aqua 90 ① | 5...90 | Decalcified water | 1 | -- | -- | LZB 120 | LZB 220 | LZB 320 |
| Kryo 30 ② | -30...90 | Mono-ethylene-glycol/water | 4 | 50 at -25 °C | -- | LZB 109 | LZB 209 | LZB 309 |
| Kryo 20 | -20...180 | Silicone oil | 11 | 28 at -20 °C | > 230 | LZB 116 | LZB 216 | LZB 316 |
| Therm 160 | 60...160 | Polyalkylene-glycol | 141 | 28 at 60 °C | > 273 | LZB 106 | LZB 206 | LZB 306 |
| Therm 180 | 0...180 | Silicone oil | 23 | 36 at 0 °C | > 288 | LZB 114 | LZB 214 | LZB 314 |
| Therm 200 | 60...200 | Silicone oil | 54 | 28 at 60 °C | ≧ 362 | LZB 117 | LZB 217 | LZB 317 |
| Therm 240 | 50...240 | Silicone oil | 125 | 45 at 50 °C | ≧ 378 | LZB 122 | LZB 222 | LZB 322 |
| Ultra 300 | 80...300 | Silicone oil | 170 | 39 at 80 °C | > 400 | LZB 108 | LZB 208 | LZB 308 |
| Ultra 350 ③ | 30...200 | syntheti heat transfer liquid | 47 | 28 at 30 °C | ≧ 240 | LZB 107 | LZB 207 | LZB 307 |

① At higher temperatures vaporisation losses occur. In this case use a bath cover.
Only use distilled water or fully demineralized high purity water after adding 0.1 g of soda ($Na_2CO_3$ sodium carbonate) per liter of water. Otherwise there is the risk of corrosion!

② Water content falls with longer operation at high temperatures. The mixture becomes flammable (flash point 128 °C). Check the mixture ratio with a hydrometer.

③ Do not use in conjunction with EPDM hose!

- With the selection of the heat transfer liquid it should be noted that impairment of the properties is to be expected at the lower limit of the temperature range due to increasing viscosity. Therefore, only make maximum use of temperature ranges when essential.
- Application ranges of heat transfer liquids and hoses are general figures, which may be restricted by the operating temperature range of the units.

With silicone rubber, silicone oils lead to substantial swelling. Never use silicone oil with silicone hoses!

**Safety data sheets can be ordered if required!**

## Hoses

**Approved elastomer hoses**

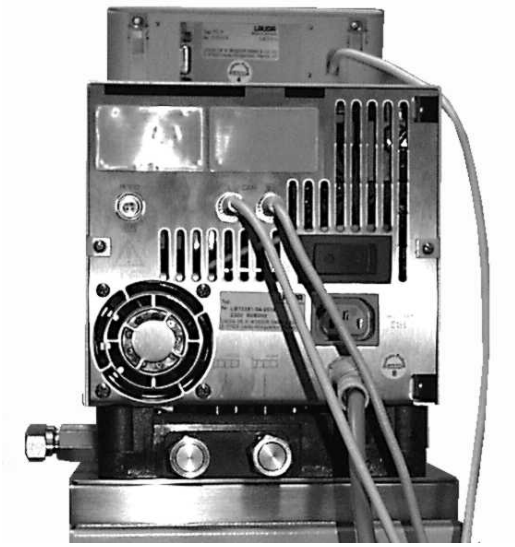
| Hose type | Internal width Ø mm | Temperature range °C | Field of application | Catalogue number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EPDM hose uninsulated | 9 | 10...120 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids except Ultra 350 and mineral oils | **RKJ 111** |
| EPDM hose uninsulated | 12 | 10...120 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids except Ultra 350 and mineral oils | **RKJ 112** |
| EPDM hose insulated | 12 External Ø approx. 35mm | -60...120 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids except Ultra 350 and mineral oils | **LZS 021** |
| Silicone hose uninsulated | 11 | -30...100 | Water Water/ glycol mixture | **RKJ 059** |
| Silicone hose insulated | 11 External Ø approx. 35mm | -60...100 | Water Water/ glycol mixture | **LZS 007** |
| Viton | 11 | 10...200 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids | **RKJ 091** |
| Viton insulated | 8.5 External Ø approx. 30mm | -20...150 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids | **LZS 017** |
| Viton insulated | 11 External Ø approx. 32mm | -20...150 | For all LAUDA heat transfer liquids | **LZS 018** |

- EPDM hose is not suitable for Ultra 350 and not suitable for mineral oils!
- With silicone rubber, silicone oils lead to substantial swelling → never use silicone oil with silicone hoses!
- Secure hoses against slippage with hose clips.

**Approved metal hoses in non-rusting stainless steel with union nut M 16x1, internal width 10 mm**

| Type | Length cm | Temperature range °C | Field of application | Catalogue number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MC 50 | 50 | 10…400 | With simple insulation, for all LAUDA heat transfer liquids | **LZM 040** |
| MC 100 | 100 | 10…400 | " | **LZM 041** |
| MC 150 | 150 | 10…400 | " | **LZM 042** |
| MC 200 | 200 | 10…400 | " | **LZM 043** |
| MK 50 | 50 | -90…150 | With foam insulation for refrigeration range, for all LAUDA heat transfer liquids | **LZM 052** |
| MK 100 | 100 | -90…150 | " | **LZM 053** |
| MK 150 | 150 | -90…150 | " | **LZM 054** |
| MK 200 | 200 | -90…150 | " | **LZM 055** |

## 6.5 Connecting external loads



**Operation as circulating thermostat**

- When used as circulation thermostat, care for shortest hose connections with largest inner diameter as possible. This gives the best flow.
- Push hose with 11-12 mm internal width onto hose olive or connect metal hoses (⇨ 6.4) to pump connectors.
- Pump connectors at side:
  Inlet and outflow ⇨ see labeling housing.
- Pump connectors at back
  Inlet and outflow ⇨ see labeling housing.
- Set bypass valve to “external” (⇨ 3).

- If cross-sectional area of tube is too low → temperature gradient between bath and external load due to low flow rate.
- Always ensure the largest possible passages in the external circuit!
- When tightening the union nuts on the pump nipple AF 19, use a wrench AF 14 to counter the tightening torque (see figure).
- If external control is to be used, provide a Pt100 probe in the external load (⇨ Section 7.7.2 and 7.7.4).

- With loads at a higher position and with stationary pump and ingress of air into the thermostatic circuit, the external volume can drain away, even with closed circuits → Risk of thermostat overflowing!
- Secure hoses against slippage with hose clips!
- Unused pump connectors must be closed off.

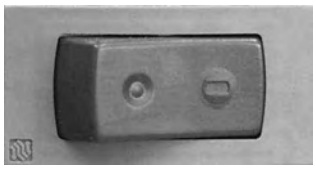
# 7 Starting up

## 7.1 Mains connection

Compare the rating on the name-plate (back of control head) with the mains voltage.

- Connect unit only to sockets with a protective earth conductor (PE).
- No liability is accepted for incorrect mains connections!
- Ensure that pump connectors without external loads are closed off.
- Ensure that the unit is filled according to Section 6.3.

## 7.2 Switching on

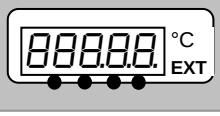


Check whether the main fuse switch at the back is in the 'On = **–**' position.

Switch on the mains switch :

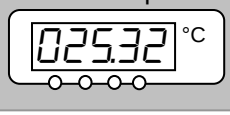
- The green LED for 'Mains ON' is lit,
- an acoustic signal is emitted for about 1 s.

Self-test



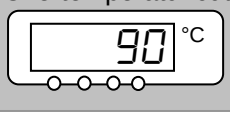

- The unit starts its self-test. All display segments and symbols appear for about 1 second.

Bath temperature




- The momentary bath temperature is displayed,
- the pump starts provided 'Standby' or 'Manual start' (⇨ Section 7.8.2) has not been programmed,
- all values are accepted which were active before switch-off.

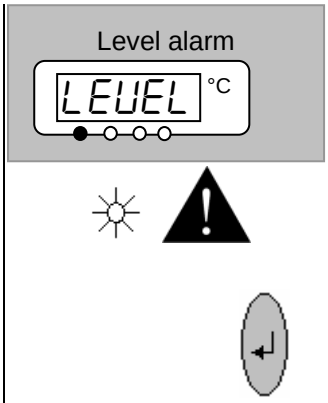
Overtemperatu. cut-off.




Check or set overtemperature cut-off point:

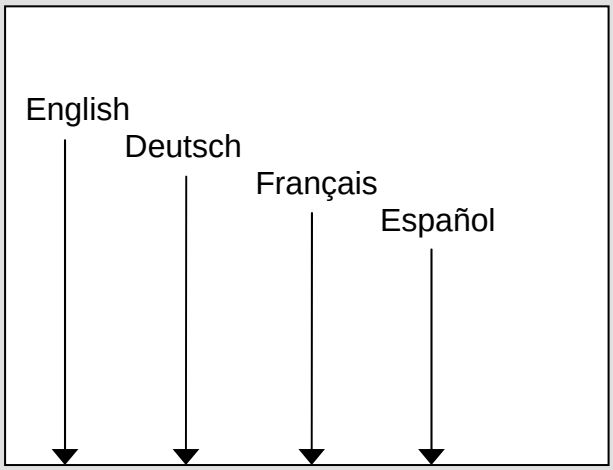
- The switching point is shown in the LED display on pressing the key

.
- Change overtemperature cut-off (⇨ Section 7.14.1) Overtemperature protection and checking on page 93.
- If necessary, top up heat transfer liquid which has been pumped out by filling the external load.

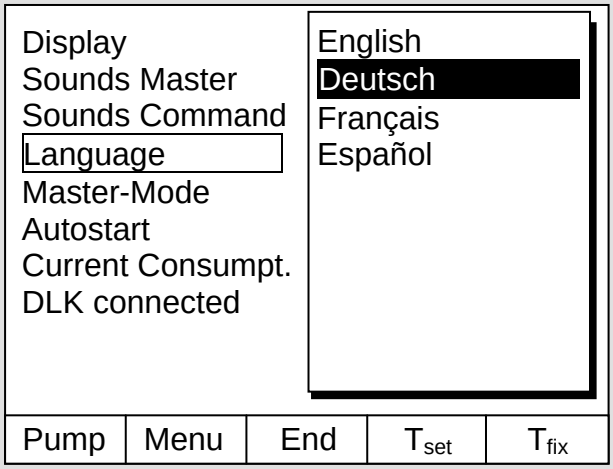



– Display for LEVEL (low level) appears when the bath has too little liquid.
– Red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
– Find cause of fault and, where necessary, top up missing heat transfer liquid (⇨ Section 6.4).
– Press the Enter key.
– Also press the key if unit has been switched off in the fault state.
– No release is possible on Command remote control!

**Command remote control** Language




– If the Command remote control is being switched on for the first time, the illustrated window appears automatically, enabling you to select the dialog language with the appropriate soft key.




– The dialog language also can be changed later via → Settings → Basic settings → Language.
– Mark the required language with ↓ or ↑.
– Confirm the selection with ↵.

## 7.3 Switching off / standby

**Switching off:** Set mains switch to position 0.

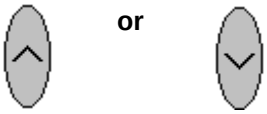
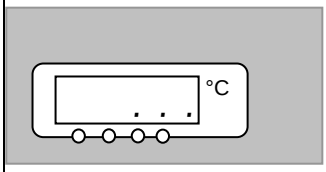
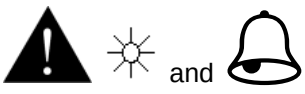
**Standby operation:** Use the key ⏻ on the Command remote control. The pump and heater are switched off. The operating display remains active, so that the device status is visible and adjustments can be made.

The timer continues to run. Stop as required with **Pause** (⇨ 7.12).

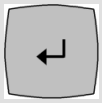
## 7.4 Key functions

Your Proline Thermostat is easy to operate.

### 7.4.1 General key functions and pilot lamps

| **Master** | |
|---|---|
| | Enter key:<br>– From the actual-value display at the main menu level,<br>– activates input, display flashes,<br>– saves input, display ceases to flash and menu point is left,<br>– press for approx. 3 s: Exit function and returns to bath temperature display. |
|  **or** | – Paging with keys is possible within the relevant level, or setting of numerical values<br><br>Speeds up entry by moving the counting position to the left:<br>a) Keys are pressed and held down **or**<br>b) One of the two keys is pressed and held down, followed immediately by brief pressing of the other key.<br>Moves counting position to the right:<br>– Switching one **place to the right** occurs by briefly (1 s) releasing the key, followed by another pressing of the key. |
|  | Useful additional information:<br>– 2 dots in the Master display indicate that a submenu follows.<br>– 3 dots in the display indicate that a submenu for a module (interface...) or a component (thermostat, Command remote control ....) follows. Module/component-specific possible settings are only displayed when the hardware is connected. |
| | – **The following always applies**: After termination of the relevant settings, they are accepted automatically after approx. 4 s **or**<br>– the setting is accepted immediately with the Enter key. |
|  | – Fault signal. Flashing red Alarm LED and acoustic signal.<br>– An acoustic signal can only sound when it has not been intentionally deactivated! (⇨ 7.8.6) |
| | – The bath control occurs via the external temperature probe when the green LED is lit. |
| | – Heating is active when the yellow LED is lit. |
| | – Cooling is active. When the setpoint temperature is lowered, it makes take up to one minute before the blue LED is lit. |
| **EXT** | – The temperature of the external probe is displayed. |

**Command**



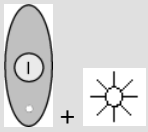
– Enter key ("Confirm selection") and go back one level.

End

– Soft key function to confirm a selection or input and to return to the main display window.

– Escape key to quit a window without changes and to go back one level.

– Cursor keys for Up, Down, Left and Right.



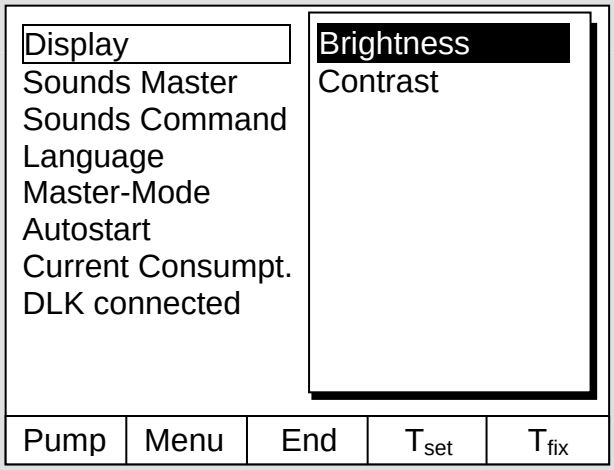
– Standby activation (pump and heater are deactivated when the yellow LED is lit). However, the Timer goes on! See safety information on (⇨ 7.7.3).

Duo key:

– Top: Decimal-point key.

– Bottom: Key for arithmetical sign.

– Soft keys: 5 duo-keys which each have the function shown in display above them. Soft-key entries are shown framed in the operating instructions. Example: You would like to change the setpoint temperature, then press the duo-key under $T_{set}$.




Brightness Contrast

The brightness and contrast can be set on the Command remote control:

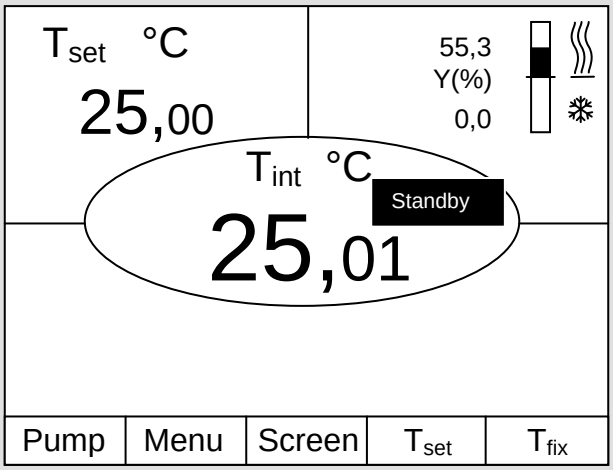
– The works setting can be changed via → Settings → Basic settings → Display → Brightness or → Contrast.

– The brightness of the LCD illumination can be selected from 8 steps or switched off completely.

– The contrast can be set in 8 steps.

Screen

There are four different screen displays available.
The screen is switched over with the soft key Screen:

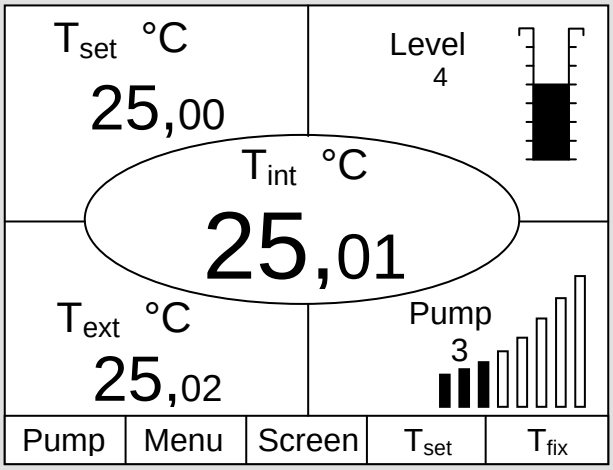



1. **Basic window** with the three most important items of information:

- $T_{int}$, current bath temperature,
- $T_{set}$, setpoint of the bath or external temperature,
- Information: Heating / cooling. Here, heating is taking place at 55.3% and 0.0% cooling.

Soft keys:

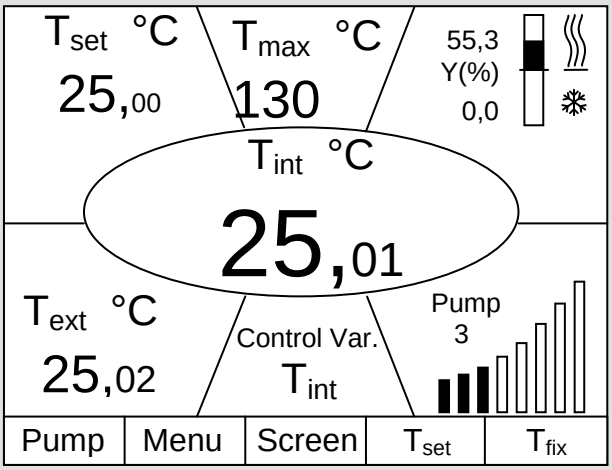
- Pump: Set pump level.
- Menu: Set unit parameters.
- Screen: Changes between basic, normal, super and graphics recorder windows.
- $T_{set}$: Changes setpoint temperature.
- $T_{fix}$: Calling and setting of saved setpoints.




2. **Standard window** with five important items of information:

- $T_{int}$, current bath temperature,
- $T_{set}$, setpoint,
- $T_{ext}$, current temperature on external probe (if connected),
- Level of heat transfer liquid in cm above the minimum level,
- Pump level of the VarioFlex Pump.

Soft keys as above.




3. **Super window** with seven items of information:

- $T_{int}$, current bath temperature,
- $T_{set}$, setpoint,
- $T_{ext}$, current temperature on external probe (if connected).
- Overtemperature cut-off point $T_{max}$.
- Pump level of the VarioFlex Pump.
- Control variable to $T_{int}$ or $T_{ext.}$
- Information Heating / Cooling.

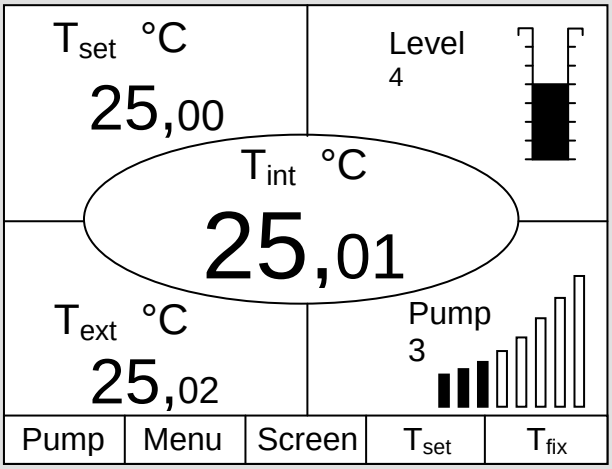
Soft keys as above.

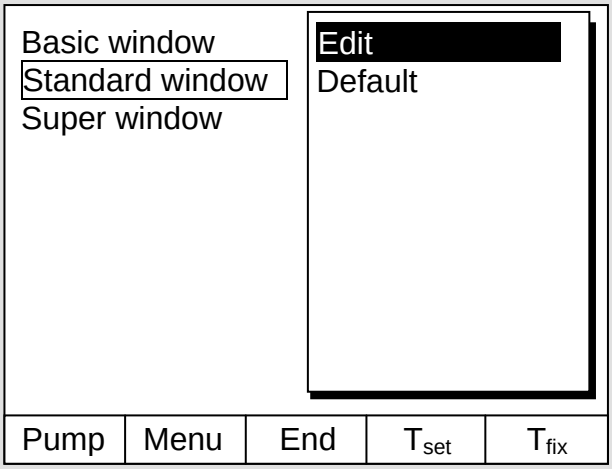
4. **Graphical measurement display**

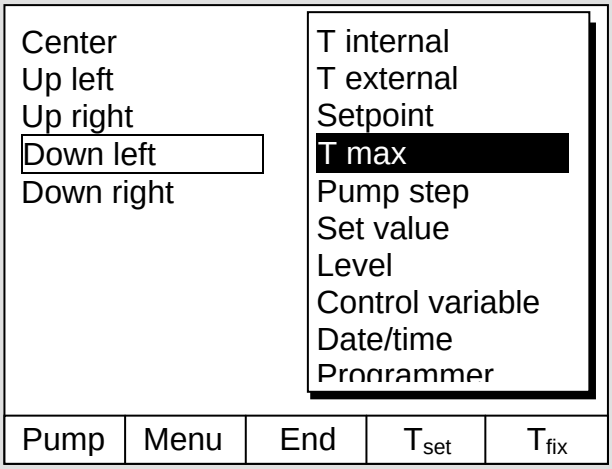
- All temperature values can be shown graphically against time (⇨ 7.9).

### 7.4.2 Changing window information (Command remote control)

**Command**




**Display data**

You can adapt the information displayed by your Command remote control to your requirements. For example, if you have not connected any temperature probe, you can exchange it in the standard setting of the normal window for the maximum temperature $T_{max}$ (safety cut-off).

This is how it is done:

– Open the unit parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With → and ↓ change from Settings → Display Data → Standard window → Edit.

– ↵ or → takes you to the illustrated window.

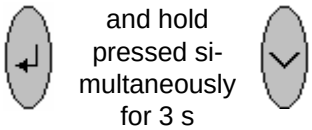
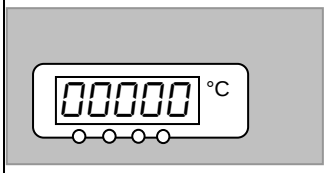
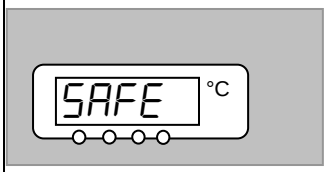
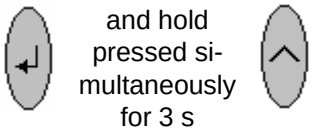
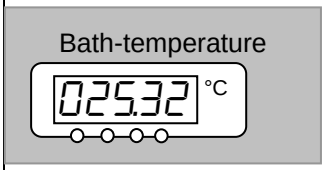
– → and ↓ marks T max as illustrated.

– Confirm selection with ↵ or End,

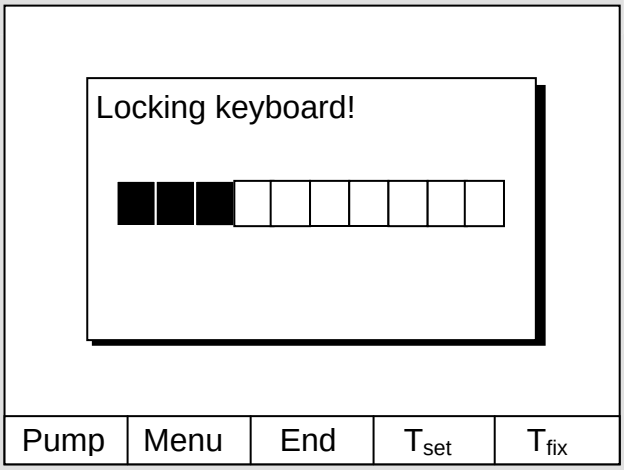
– or quit the window with esc without any changes being made.

### 7.4.3 Locking the keyboard

The keyboards of the Master and the Command remote control can be locked independently of one another. This is especially advantageous when the thermostat is positioned in another room and the Command remote control is used as a remote control device. Then the Master keyboard can be locked to prevent unintentional adjustment.

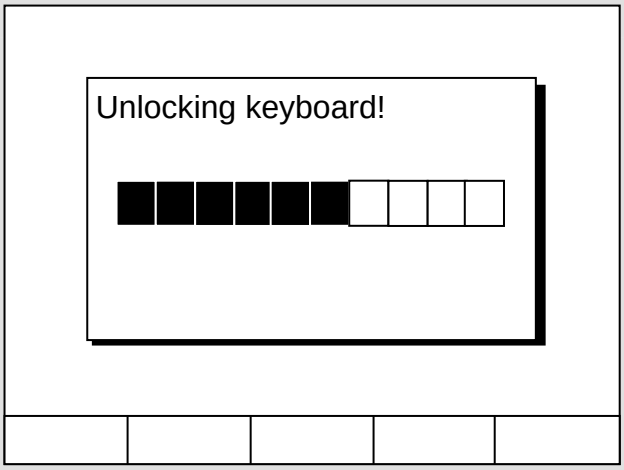
| **Master** | SAFE |
|---|---|
| | **Lock:** |
|  and hold pressed simultaneously for 3 s | – SEt appears for 3 seconds,<br>– then the segments of the first right-hand 0 are formed, |
|  | – hold both keys pressed until this display is completely visible. |
|  | – SAFE flashes briefly and the display returns to the actual temperature.<br>– The Master keyboard is now locked.<br>– The SAFE display signals the locked state when any Master key is pressed. |
| | **Unlocking:** |
|  and hold pressed simultaneously for 3 s | – For three seconds, then SAFE appears.<br>– Then the segments of the left-hand 0 are formed. |
|  Bath-temperature | – The actual bath temperature appears again when all the 0s have been formed. |

**Command**




**Locking:**

- Press ↵ and then ↓ and hold pressed simultaneously for 3 s.
- The locking window appears.
- Hold both keys pressed until the progress bar is completely filled.
- Then the display skips back to the previously set Screen mode.
- The soft-key boxes are now blank, indicating that the keyboard is locked.
- On pressing any Master key the display appears: Keyboard locked.

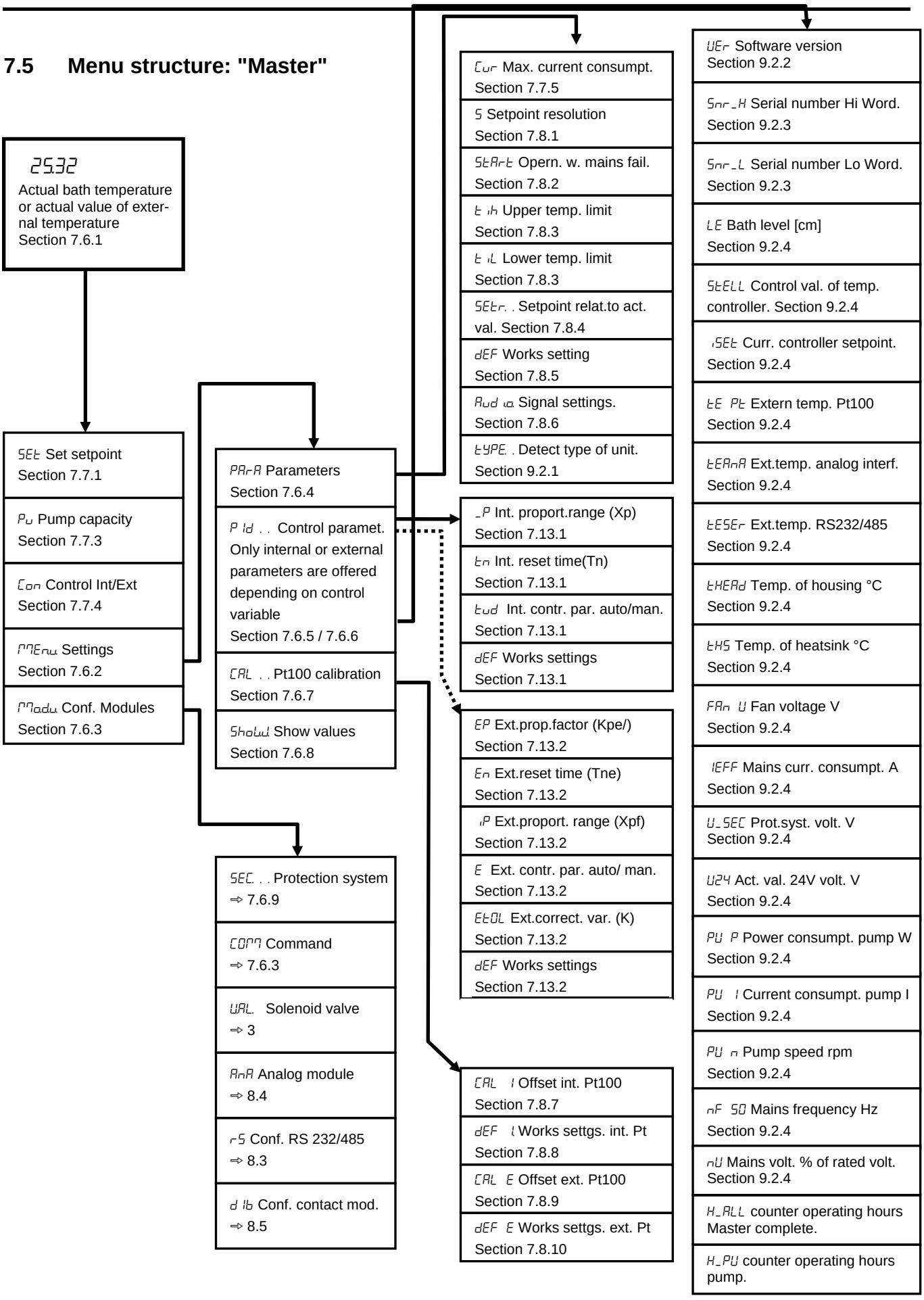



**Unlocking:**

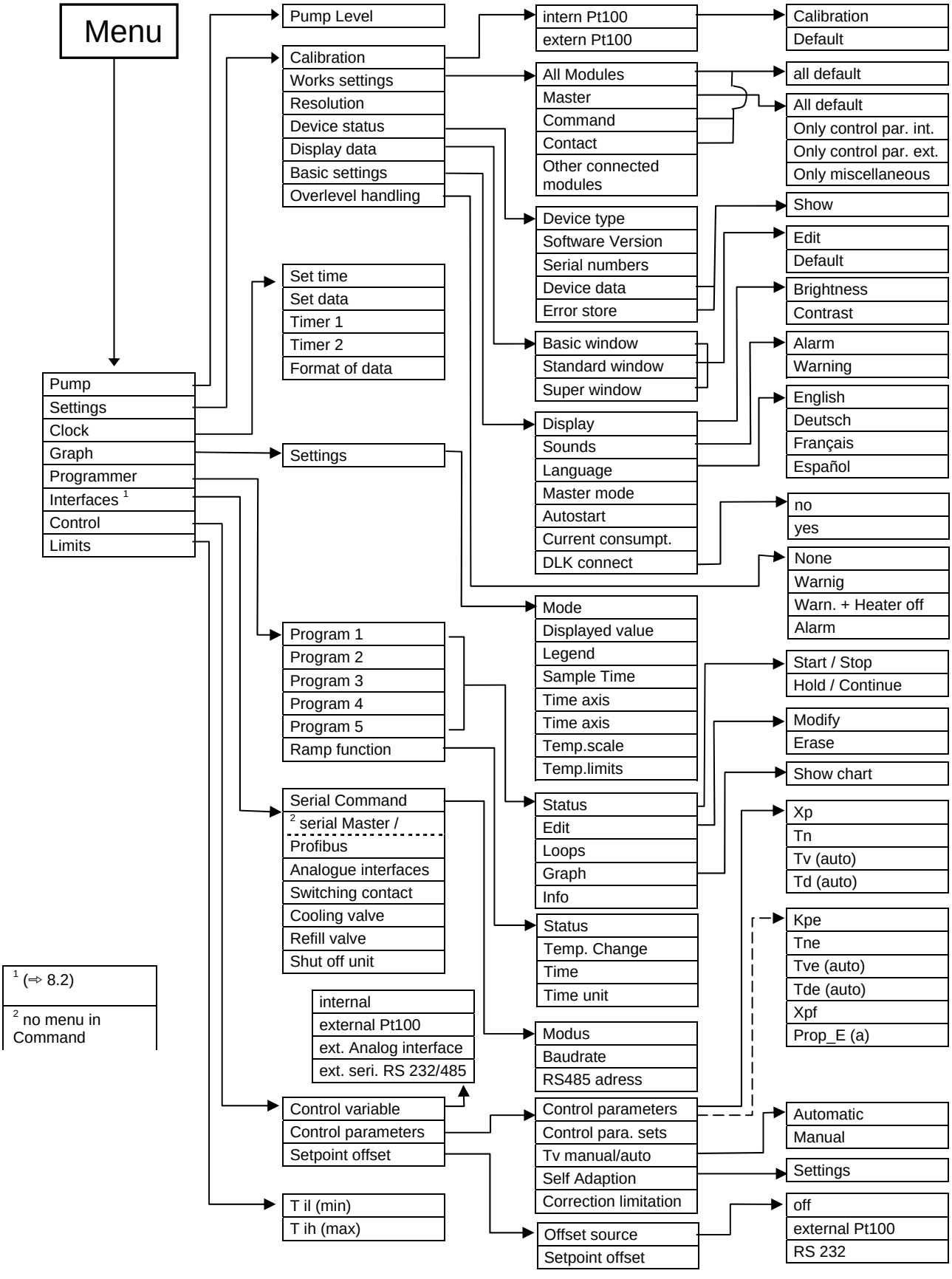
- Press ↵ and then ↑ and hold pressed simultaneously for 3 s.
- The unlocking window appears.
- Hold both keys pressed until the progress bar is completely filled.

Then the display skips back to the previously set Screen mode.

## 7.5 Menu structure: "Master"

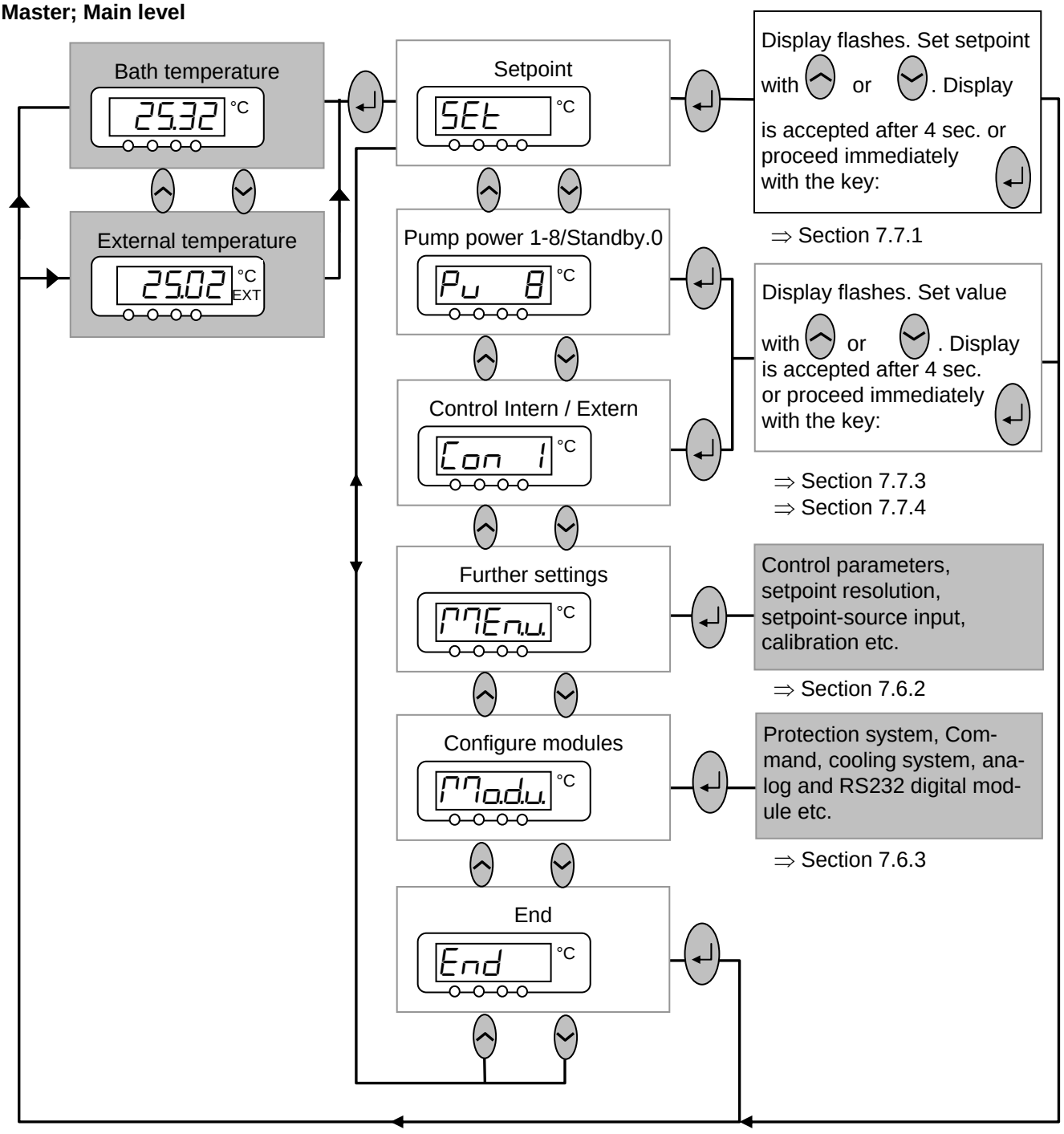

25.32
Actual bath temperature or actual value of external temperature Section 7.6.1
SEt Set setpoint Section 7.7.1
Pu Pump capacity Section 7.7.3
Con Control Int/Ext Section 7.7.4
mEnu Settings Section 7.6.2
Modu Conf. Modules Section 7.6.3
PArA Parameters Section 7.6.4
P Id . . Control paramet. Only internal or external parameters are offered depending on control variable Section 7.6.5 / 7.6.6
CAL . . Pt100 calibration Section 7.6.7
Show Show values Section 7.6.8
SEC. . . Protection system ⇨ 7.6.9
COMM Command ⇨ 7.6.3
VAL. Solenoid valve ⇨ 3
AnA Analog module ⇨ 8.4
rS Conf. RS 232/485 ⇨ 8.3
d Ib Conf. contact mod. ⇨ 8.5
Cur Max. current consumpt. Section 7.7.5
S Setpoint resolution Section 7.8.1
StArt Opern. w. mains fail. Section 7.8.2
t uh Upper temp. limit Section 7.8.3
t uL Lower temp. limit Section 7.8.3
SEtr. . Setpoint relat.to act. val. Section 7.8.4
dEF Works setting Section 7.8.5
Aud ua Signal settings. Section 7.8.6
tYPE. . Detect type of unit. Section 9.2.1
_P Int. proport.range (Xp) Section 7.13.1
tn Int. reset time(Tn) Section 7.13.1
tvd Int. contr. par. auto/man. Section 7.13.1
dEF Works settings Section 7.13.1
EP Ext.prop.factor (Kpe/) Section 7.13.2
En Ext.reset time (Tne) Section 7.13.2
uP Ext.proport. range (Xpf) Section 7.13.2
E Ext. contr. par. auto/ man. Section 7.13.2
EtOL Ext.correct. var. (K) Section 7.13.2
dEF Works settings Section 7.13.2
CAL I Offset int. Pt100 Section 7.8.7
dEF I Works settgs. int. Pt Section 7.8.8
CAL E Offset ext. Pt100 Section 7.8.9
dEF E Works settgs. ext. Pt Section 7.8.10
VEr Software version Section 9.2.2
Snr_H Serial number Hi Word. Section 9.2.3
Snr_L Serial number Lo Word. Section 9.2.3
LE Bath level [cm] Section 9.2.4
StELL Control val. of temp. controller. Section 9.2.4
uSEt Curr. controller setpoint. Section 9.2.4
tE Pt Extern temp. Pt100 Section 9.2.4
tEAnA Ext.temp. analog interf. Section 9.2.4
tESEr Ext.temp. RS232/485 Section 9.2.4
tHEAd Temp. of housing °C Section 9.2.4
tHS Temp. of heatsink °C Section 9.2.4
FAn U Fan voltage V Section 9.2.4
IEFF Mains curr. consumpt. A Section 9.2.4
U_SEC Prot.syst. volt. V Section 9.2.4
U24 Act. val. 24V volt. V Section 9.2.4
PU P Power consumpt. pump W Section 9.2.4
PU I Current consumpt. pump I Section 9.2.4
PU n Pump speed rpm Section 9.2.4
nF 50 Mains frequency Hz Section 9.2.4
nU Mains volt. % of rated volt. Section 9.2.4
H_ALL counter operating hours Master complete.
H_PU counter operating hours pump.

## 7.6 Menu structure: “Command remote control”



### 7.6.1 Basic settings and branching to submenus (Master)

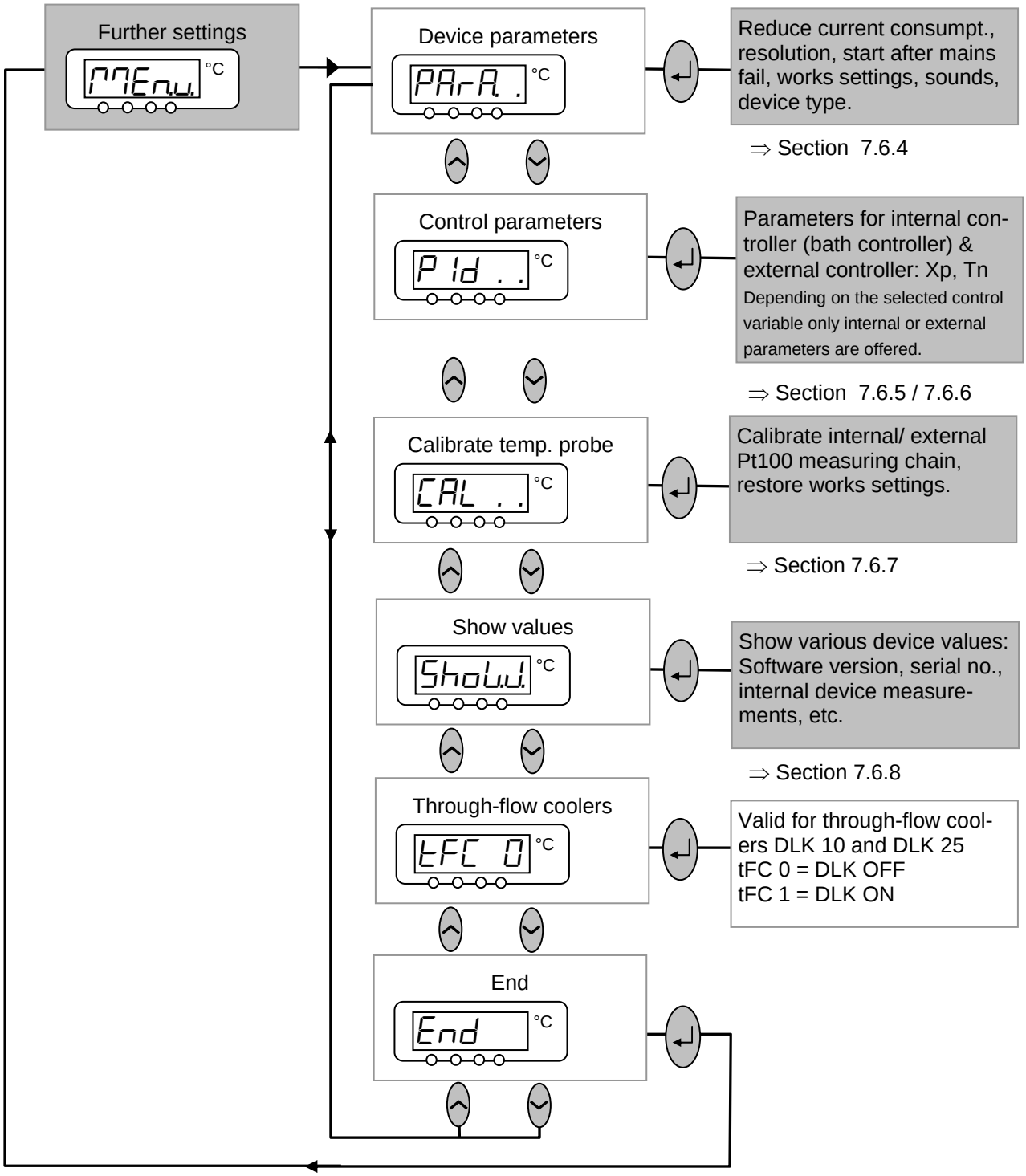
**Master; Main level**


Bath temperature
25.32 °C
External temperature
25.02 °C EXT
Setpoint
SEt °C
Pump power 1-8/Standby.0
Pu 8 °C
Control Intern / Extern
Con 1 °C
Further settings
mEnu. °C
Configure modules
mod.u. °C
End
End °C
Display flashes. Set setpoint with ⌃ or ⌄. Display is accepted after 4 sec. or proceed immediately with the key: ↵
⇒ Section 7.7.1
Display flashes. Set value with ⌃ or ⌄. Display is accepted after 4 sec. or proceed immediately with the key: ↵
⇒ Section 7.7.3
⇒ Section 7.7.4
Control parameters, setpoint resolution, setpoint-source input, calibration etc.
⇒ Section 7.6.2
Protection system, Command, cooling system, analog and RS232 digital module etc.
⇒ Section 7.6.3

☞ 2 dots in the display, e.g. mEnu., indicate that a submenu follows.

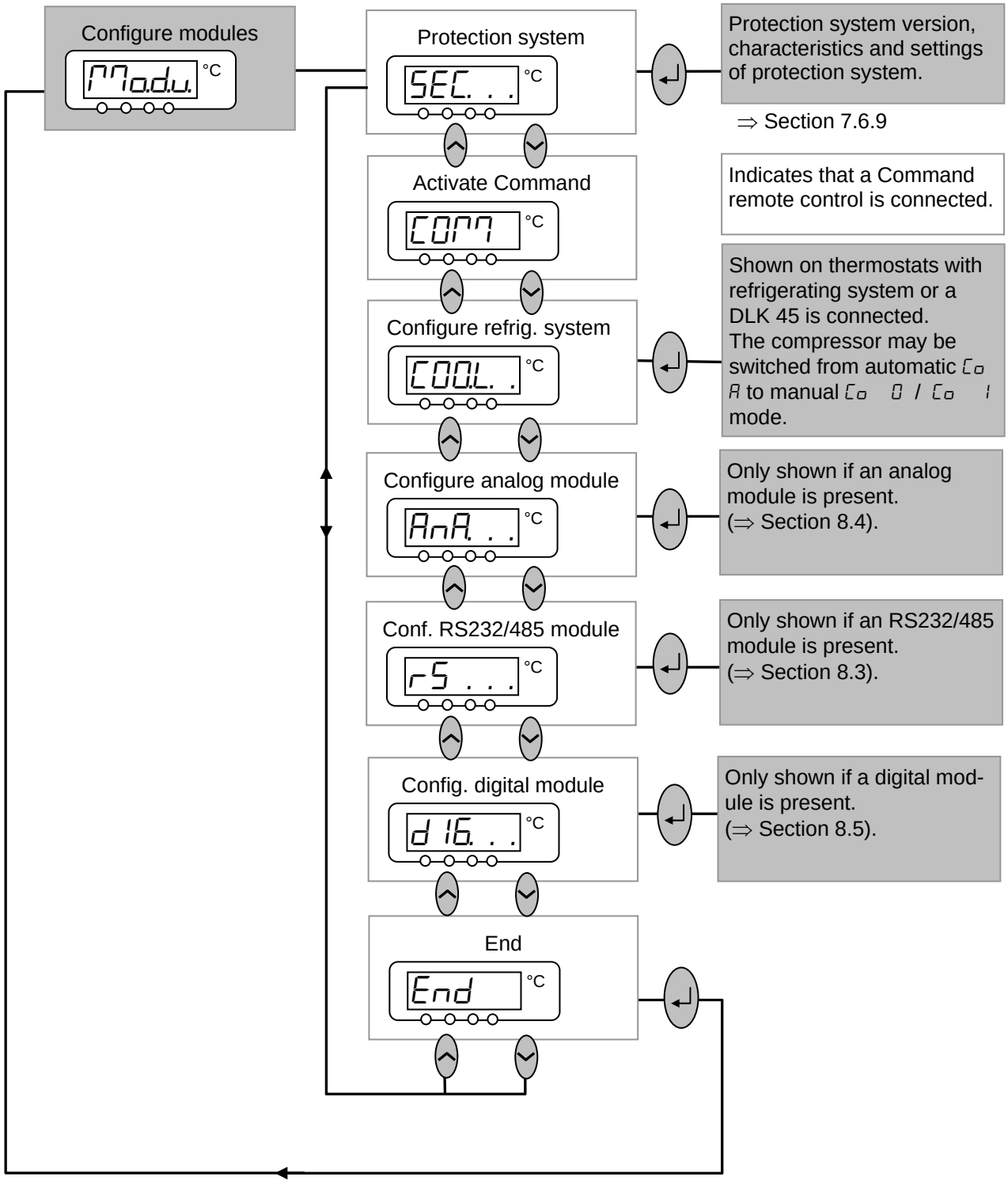
3 dots in the display, e.g. mod.u., indicate that a module submenu follows.

### 7.6.2 Submenu MEnu (Master): Branching to further submenus

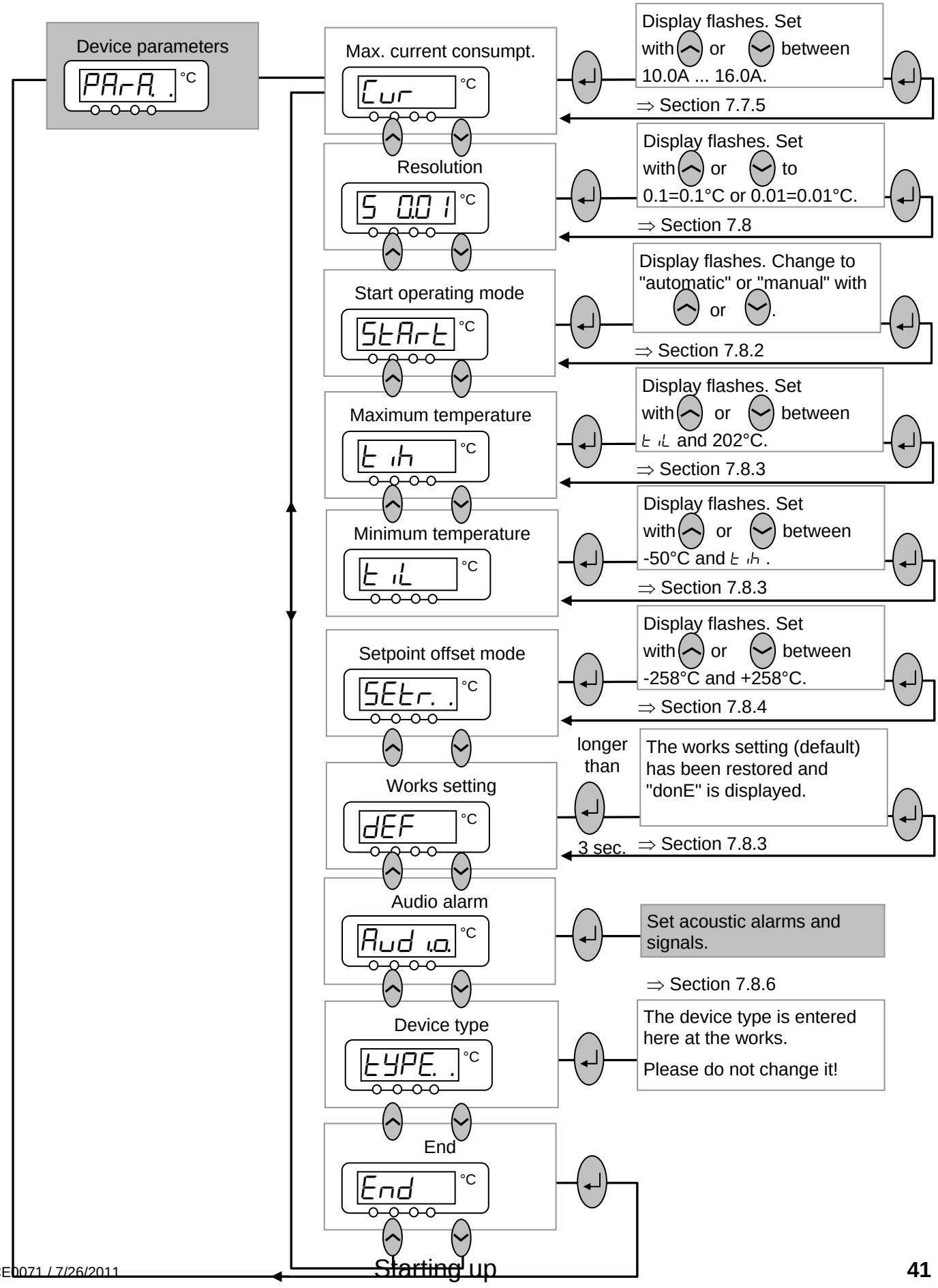


### 7.6.3 Submenu Mod.u. (Master): Configuration of modules

Module/component-specific possible settings are only shown when the hardware is connected.

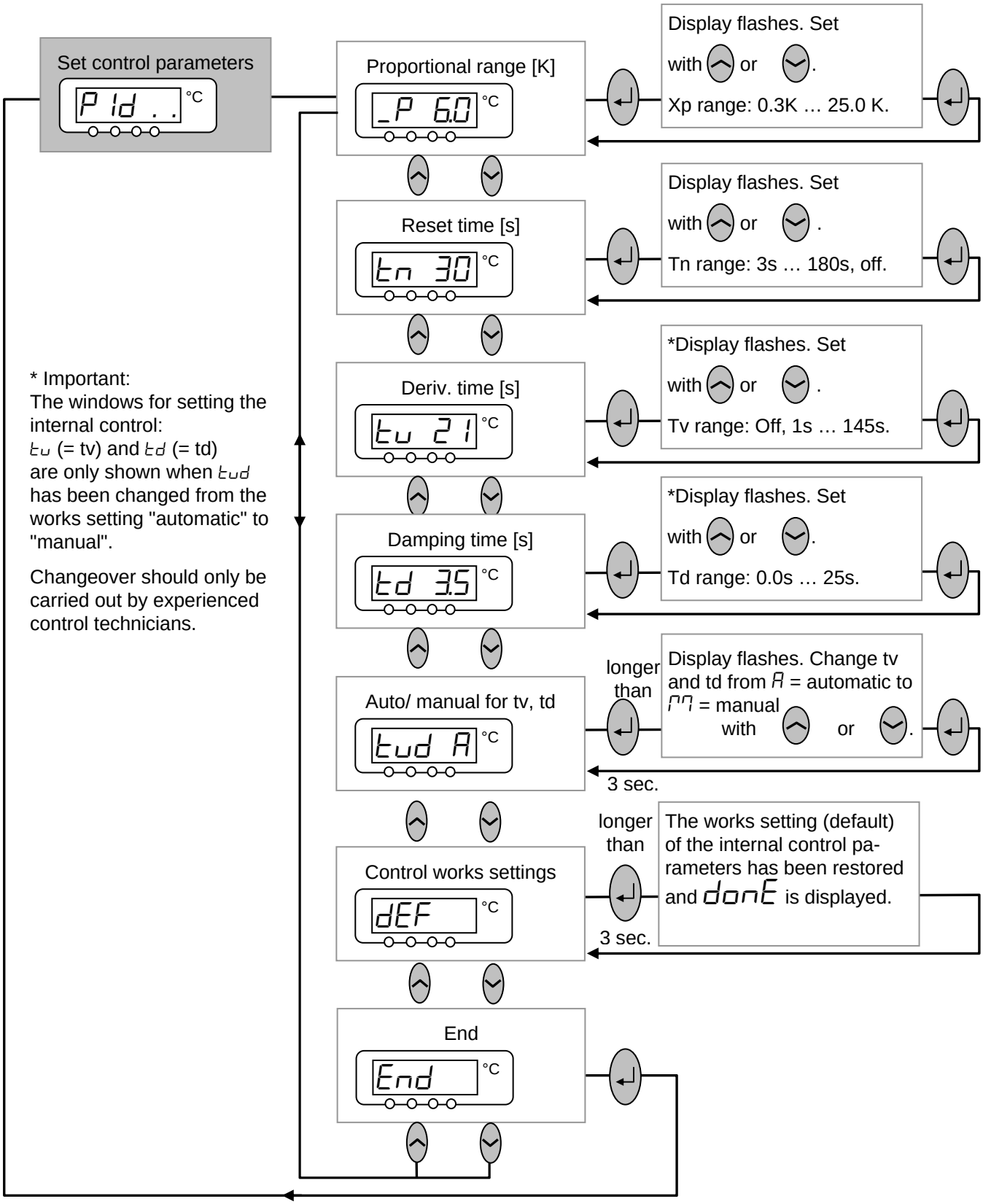


### 7.6.4 Submenu MEnu → PArA. (Master): Configuration of device parameters


Device parameters
PArA.
°C
Max. current consumpt.
Cur
Display flashes. Set with ⌃ or ⌄ between 10.0A ... 16.0A.
⇒ Section 7.7.5
Resolution
S 0.01
Display flashes. Set with ⌃ or ⌄ to 0.1=0.1°C or 0.01=0.01°C.
⇒ Section 7.8
Start operating mode
StArt
Display flashes. Change to "automatic" or "manual" with ⌃ or ⌄.
⇒ Section 7.8.2
Maximum temperature
t ih
Display flashes. Set with ⌃ or ⌄ between t iL and 202°C.
⇒ Section 7.8.3
Minimum temperature
t iL
Display flashes. Set with ⌃ or ⌄ between -50°C and t ih .
⇒ Section 7.8.3
Setpoint offset mode
SEtr. .
Display flashes. Set with ⌃ or ⌄ between -258°C and +258°C.
⇒ Section 7.8.4
Works setting
dEF
longer than 3 sec.
The works setting (default) has been restored and "donE" is displayed.
⇒ Section 7.8.3
Audio alarm
Aud i.o.
Set acoustic alarms and signals.
⇒ Section 7.8.6
Device type
tYPE. .
The device type is entered here at the works.
Please do not change it!
End
End

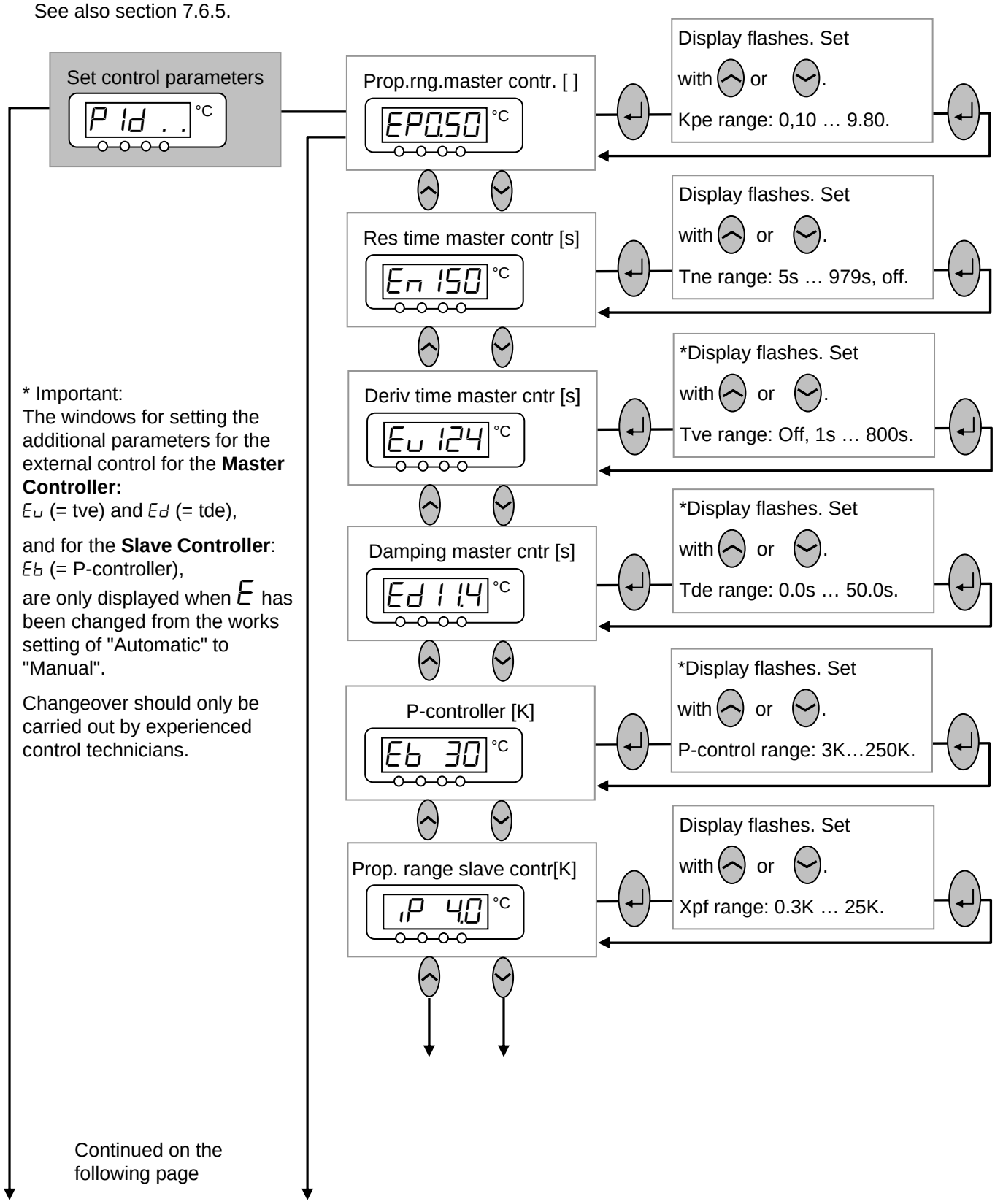
### 7.6.5 Submenu MEnu → P Id . . (Master): Setting internal control parameters

You only obtain the following possible settings when the control variable is set to “Internal” (⇨ section 7.7.4). See also section 7.6.6.


Set control parameters
PId . .
°C
Proportional range [K]
_P 6.0
Display flashes. Set with or .
Xp range: 0.3K … 25.0 K.
Reset time [s]
tn 30
Display flashes. Set with or .
Tn range: 3s … 180s, off.
Deriv. time [s]
tv 21
*Display flashes. Set with or .
Tv range: Off, 1s … 145s.
Damping time [s]
td 3.5
*Display flashes. Set with or .
Td range: 0.0s … 25s.
Auto/ manual for tv, td
tvd A
longer than
Display flashes. Change tv and td from A = automatic to M = manual with or .
3 sec.
Control works settings
dEF
longer than
The works setting (default) of the internal control parameters has been restored and donE is displayed.
3 sec.
End
End
* Important:
The windows for setting the internal control:
tv (= tv) and td (= td)
are only shown when tvd has been changed from the works setting "automatic" to "manual".
Changeover should only be carried out by experienced control technicians.

### 7.6.6 Submenu MEnu → P Id . . (Master): Setting external control parameters

You only obtain the following possible settings when the control variable is set to "External" (⇨ section 7.7.4). See also section 7.6.5.


Set control parameters
P Id . .
°C
Prop.rng.master contr. [ ]
EP0.50
Display flashes. Set with or .
Kpe range: 0,10 … 9.80.
Res time master contr [s]
En 150
Display flashes. Set with or .
Tne range: 5s … 979s, off.
Deriv time master cntr [s]
Ev 124
*Display flashes. Set with or .
Tve range: Off, 1s … 800s.
Damping master cntr [s]
Ed 1.4
*Display flashes. Set with or .
Tde range: 0.0s … 50.0s.
P-controller [K]
Eb 30
*Display flashes. Set with or .
P-control range: 3K…250K.
Prop. range slave contr[K]
iP 4.0
Display flashes. Set with or .
Xpf range: 0.3K … 25K.

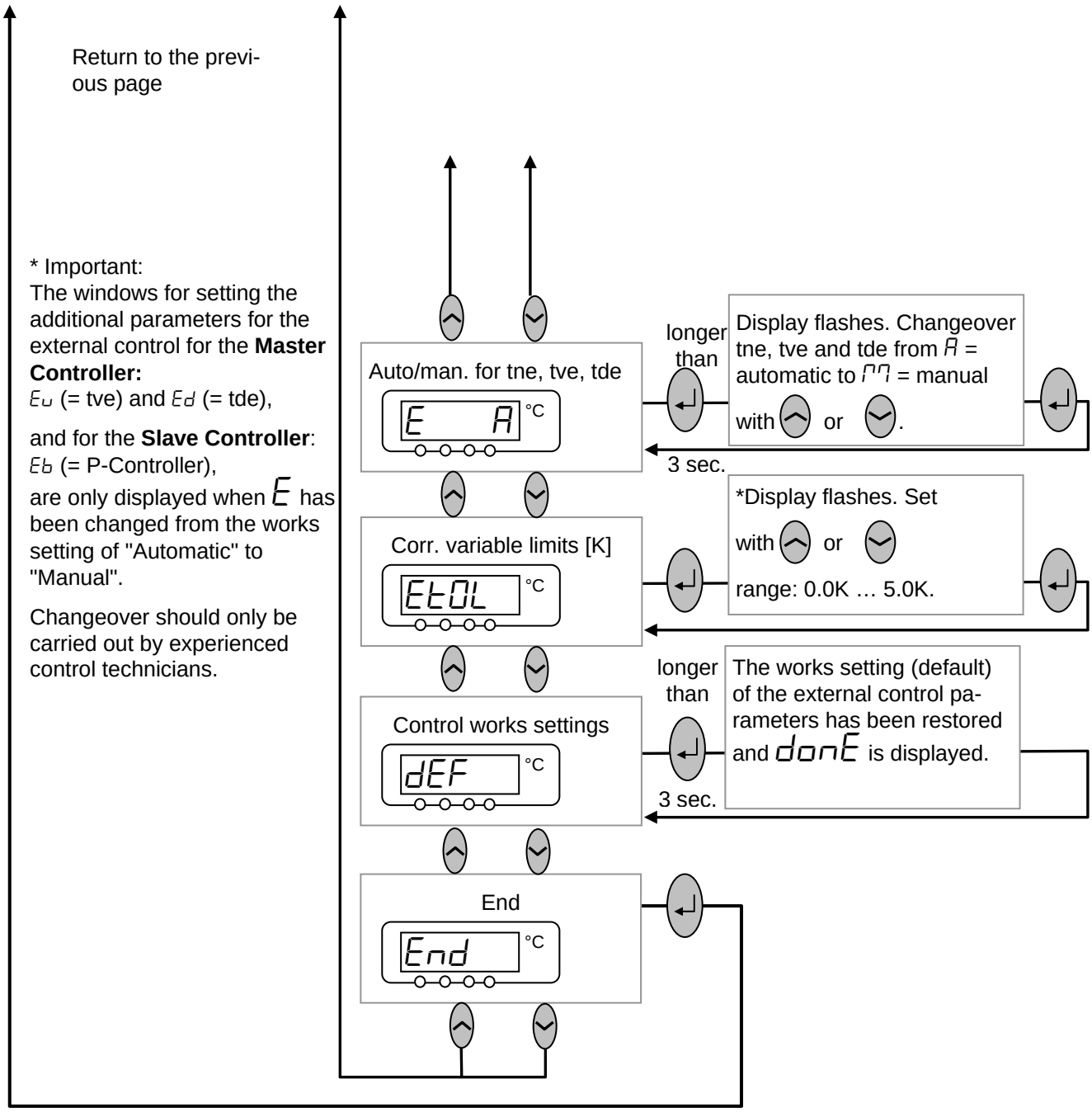
* Important:
The windows for setting the additional parameters for the external control for the **Master Controller:**
Ev (= tve) and Ed (= tde),

and for the **Slave Controller**:
Eb (= P-controller),
are only displayed when E has been changed from the works setting of "Automatic" to "Manual".

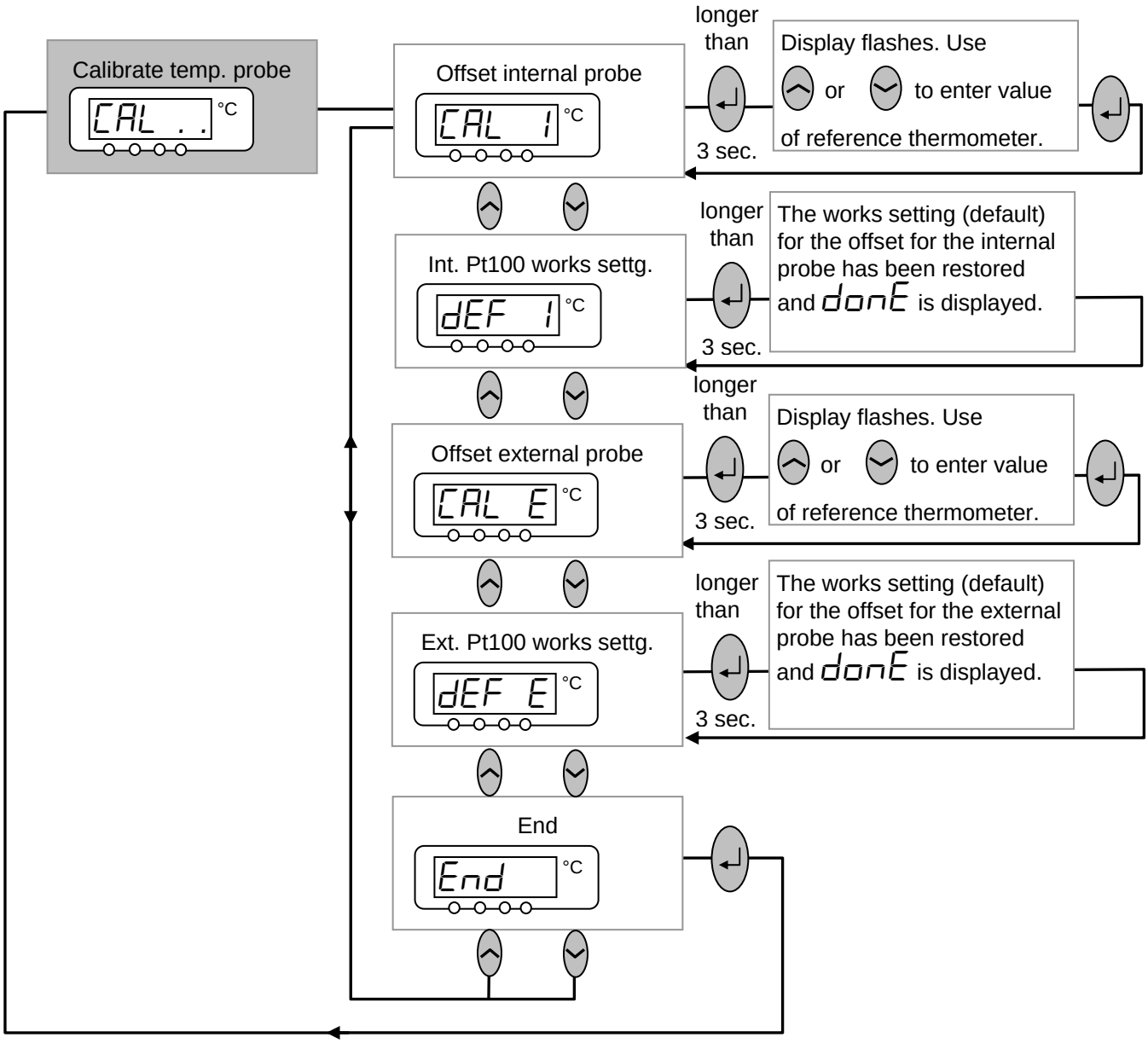
Changeover should only be carried out by experienced control technicians.

Continued on the following page

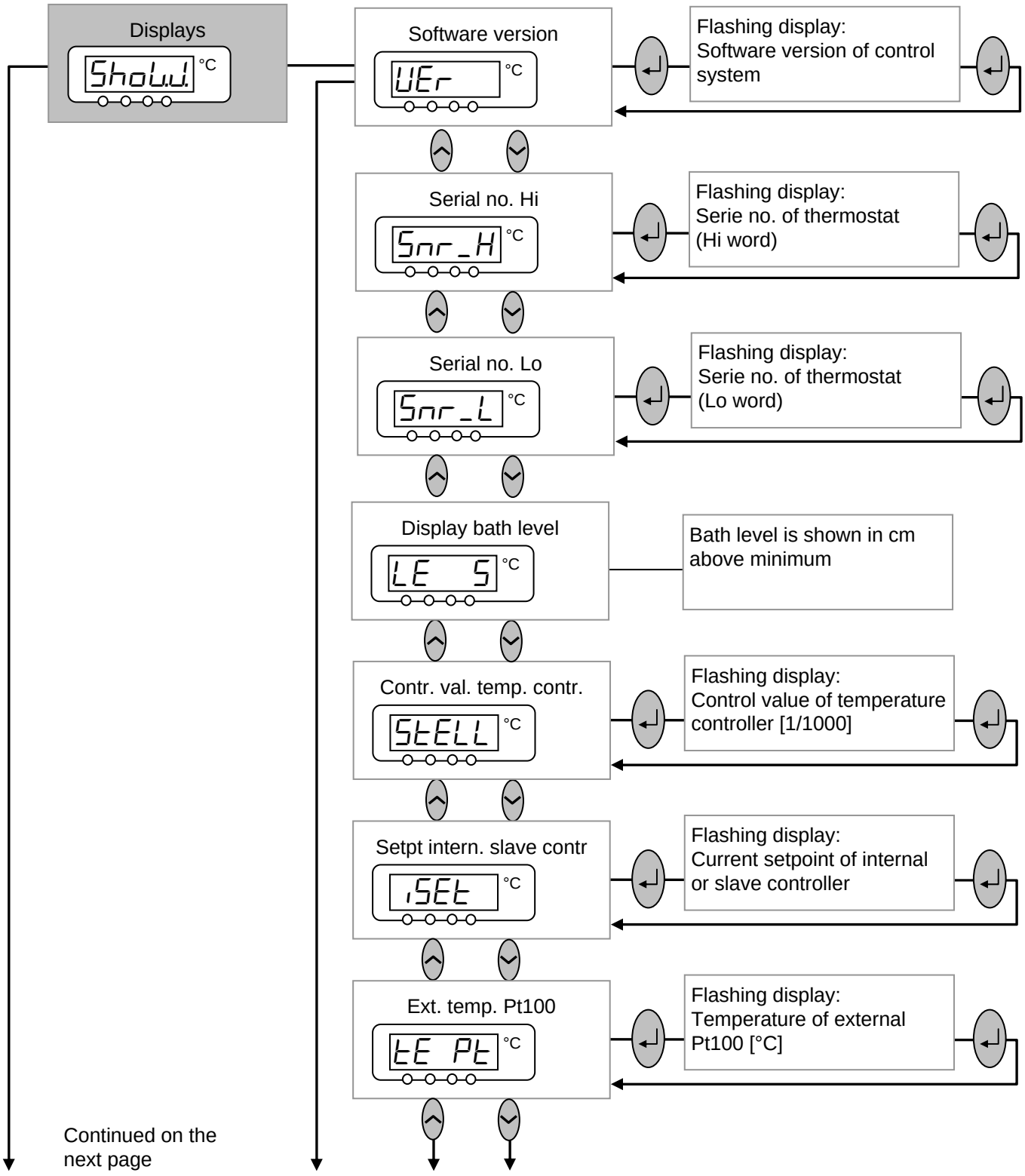
**Continuation of submenu** MEnu. → P Id . . (Master): Setting external control parameters


Return to the previous page
* Important:
The windows for setting the additional parameters for the external control for the **Master Controller:**
Eu (= tve) and Ed (= tde),
and for the **Slave Controller**:
Eb (= P-Controller),
are only displayed when E has been changed from the works setting of "Automatic" to "Manual".
Changeover should only be carried out by experienced control technicians.
Auto/man. for tne, tve, tde
E A °C
longer than
Display flashes. Changeover tne, tve and tde from A = automatic to MA = manual
with or .
3 sec.
Corr. variable limits [K]
EtOL °C
*Display flashes. Set
with or
range: 0.0K … 5.0K.
Control works settings
dEF °C
longer than
The works setting (default) of the external control parameters has been restored and donE is displayed.
3 sec.
End
End °C

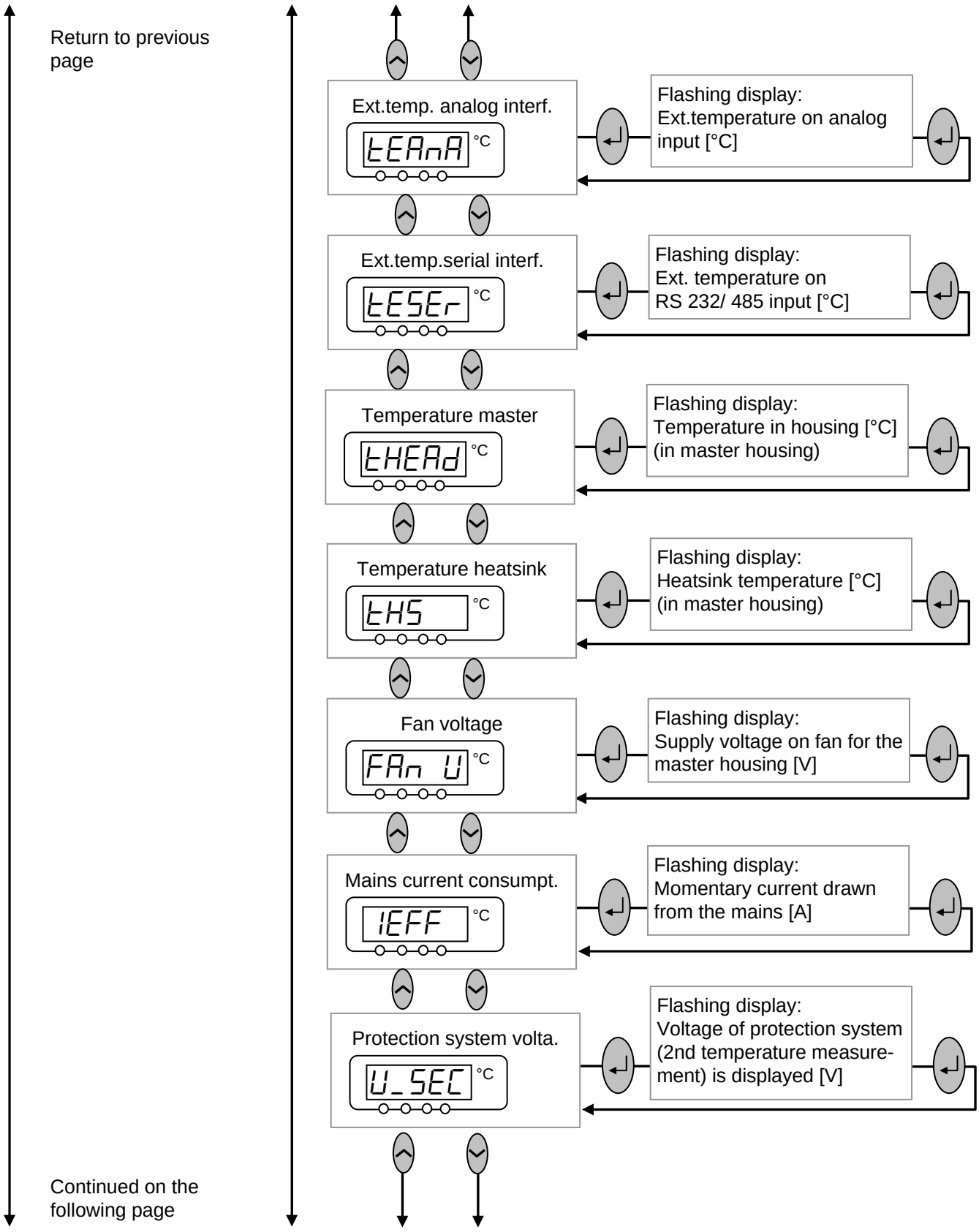
### 7.6.7 Submenu MEnu → CAL . . (Master): Calibrating internal and external Pt100 temperature probe measuring chains (adjustment)



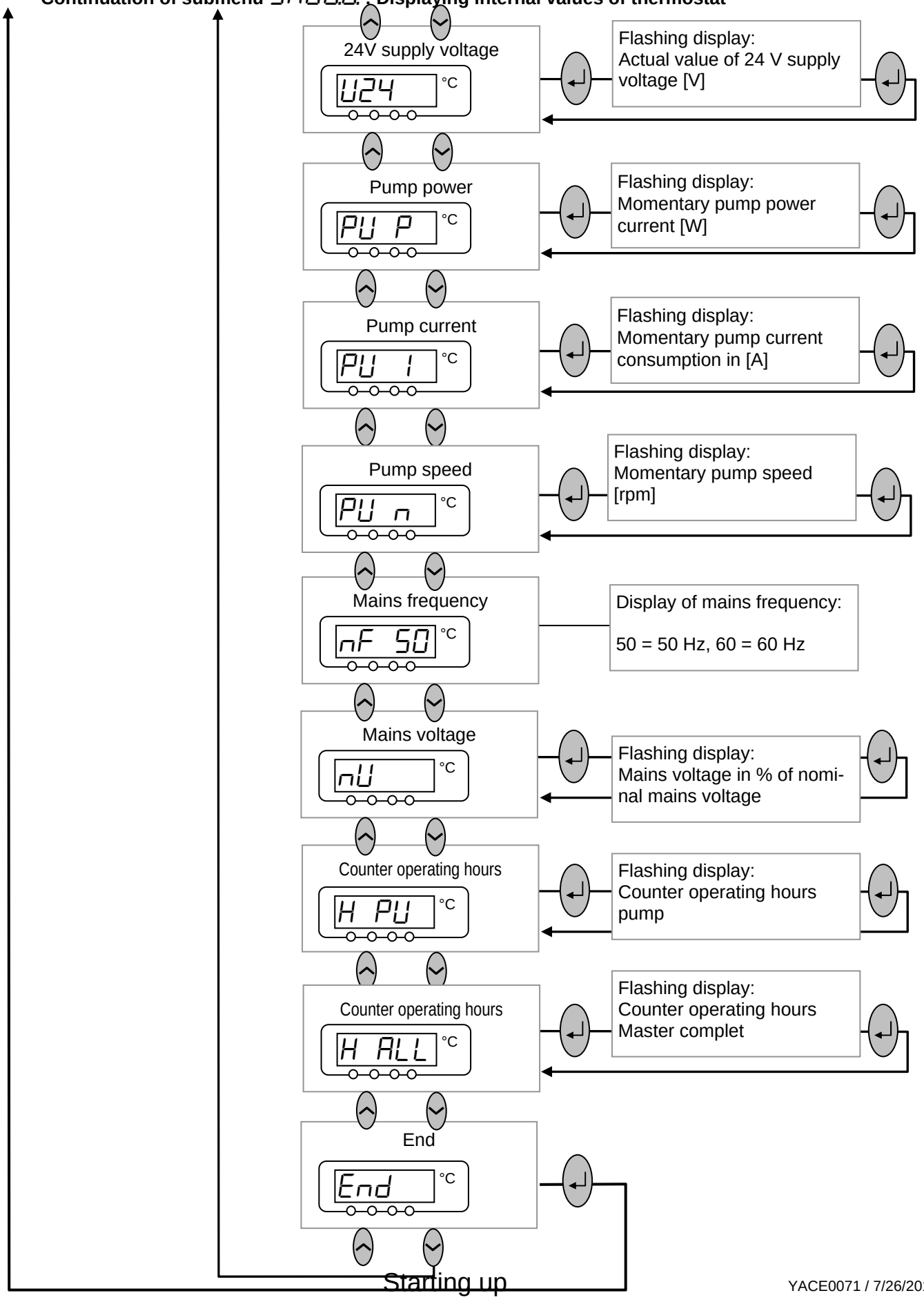
### 7.6.8 Submenu mEnu → ShoW (Master): Displaying internal values of the thermostat



**Continuation of submenu ShoU.d : Displaying internal values of the thermostat**

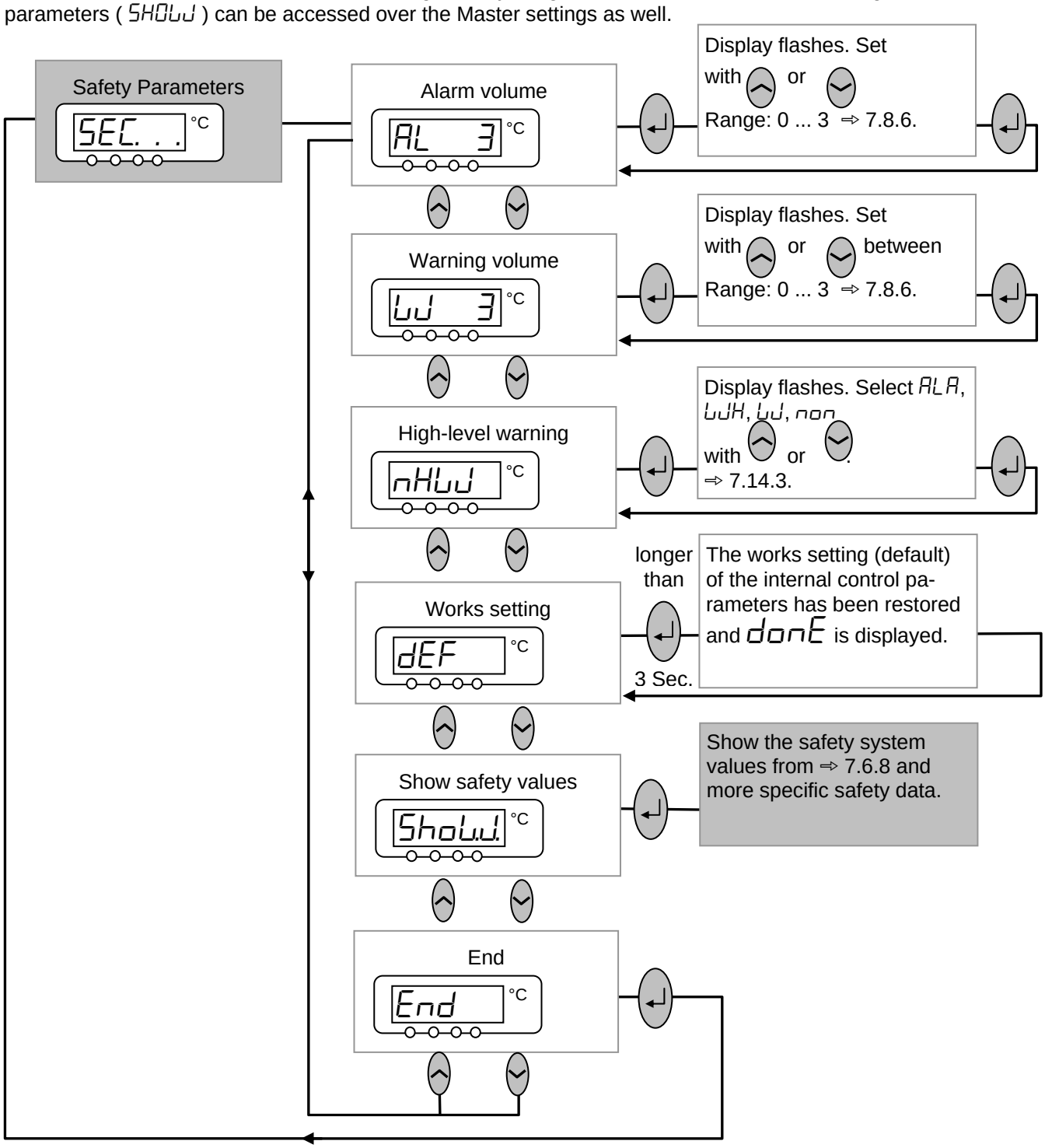

Return to previous page
Ext.temp. analog interf.
tEAnA °C
Flashing display: Ext.temperature on analog input [°C]
Ext.temp.serial interf.
tESEr °C
Flashing display: Ext. temperature on RS 232/ 485 input [°C]
Temperature master
tHEAd °C
Flashing display: Temperature in housing [°C] (in master housing)
Temperature heatsink
tHS °C
Flashing display: Heatsink temperature [°C] (in master housing)
Fan voltage
FAn U °C
Flashing display: Supply voltage on fan for the master housing [V]
Mains current consumpt.
IEFF °C
Flashing display: Momentary current drawn from the mains [A]
Protection system volta.
U_SEC °C
Flashing display: Voltage of protection system (2nd temperature measure-ment) is displayed [V]
Continued on the following page

**Continuation of submenu ShoU. : Displaying internal values of thermostat**



### 7.6.9 Submenu Modu. → SEC. . . (Master): Safety system settings

The safety modul takes care of all safets related tasks. It is integrated in the Master and it cannot be plugged in and out as other modules can. Some settings as adjusting the acoustic alarm level of messages or to view parameters ( SHOUJ ) can be accessed over the Master settings as well.



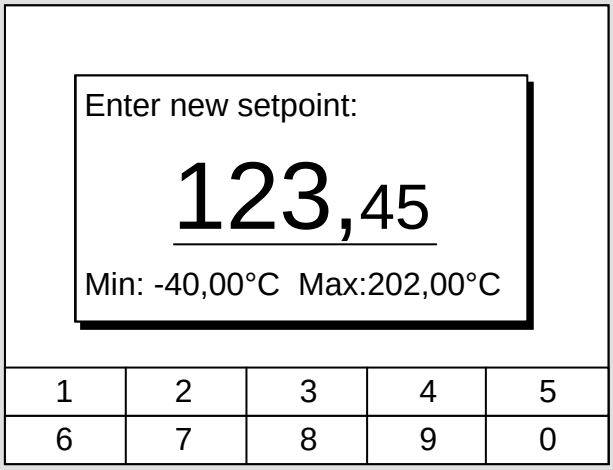
## 7.7 Important settings

### 7.7.1 Temperature setpoint setting

The setpoint is the temperature which the thermostat should reach and maintain constant.

| **Master** (main level) | SEt |
|---|---|
| | – Press key until SEt (Setpoint) appears. |
| | – Press, display flashes. |
| or | – Enter the setpoint with the two keys ((⇨ Section 7.4.1) General key functions and pilot lamps). |
| Wait 4 seconds or | – Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or** value is accepted immediately with Enter key. |
| | – For safety reasons the setpoint can only be set up to 2 °C above upper limit of the operating temperature range for the relevant device type.<br>– In the following cases the manual setpoint entry is blocked: Setpoint is taken from the analog module, from the programmer in the Command remote control or via the serial interface. |

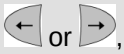
**Command** | $T_{set}$ or $T_{fix}$




– or the soft key $T_{set}$ opens the setpoint window.

– **123.45** is the setpoint which is still active. The upper and lower limit temperatures are displayed (device-specific values).

There are three different possible entry methods:

1. Change the value with the or keys. First you vary the 1/10 °C values. If you hold the key pressed longer, then full degrees change.
2. Enter the complete number with the numerical duo keys and the key for the negative sign and decimal point.
3. Using  or , move the flashing cursor line to the decimal place which you would like to change and then change it with  or .

– Confirm the value with or quit the window with without having made any changes.

| Fixed settings | Recent setpoints |
|---|---|
| 0,00°C | 80,00°C |
| 0,00°C | -35,50°C |
| 0,00°C | 20,00°C |
| 0,00°C | 38,00°C |
| 0,00°C | -35,70°C |
| 0,00°C | 0,00°C |
| 0,00°C | 0,00°C |
| 0,00°C | 0,00°C |

| Pump | Menu | End | $T_{set}$ | Edit |
|---|---|---|---|---|

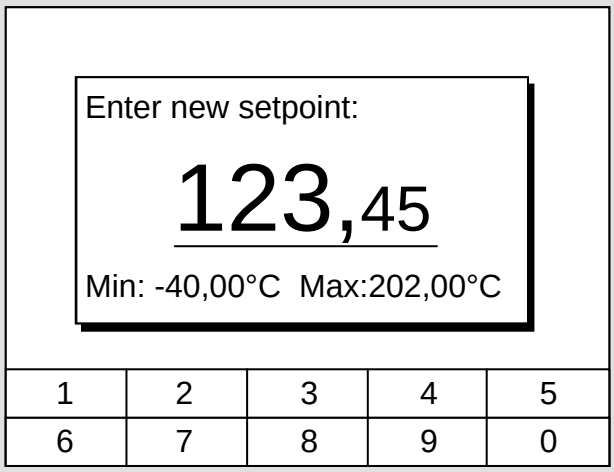
Two other ways of entering the setpoint:

– With the soft key $T_{fix}$ open the window shown on the left.

– The setpoints which you last entered are shown in the right-hand column. In the illustrated screen the last setpoint was 80.0 °C.

– To accept an earlier setpoint, enter the right-hand column with and select the desired value with , then accept it with or cancel with .

– In the left-hand column setpoint temperatures, which are to be used frequently, can be defined as "fixed settings".




- Select desired position with the cursor keys (black background).
- With the soft key Edit open the window shown on the left.
- Enter fixed temperature setpoint as described above and accept into the list with ↵ or cancel with esc.
- Select and accept values from the list of fixed settings as described above for the "Recent setpoints".

### 7.7.2 Displaying the actual external temperature

With all Proline Thermostats an external temperature probe can be connected, which for example.....

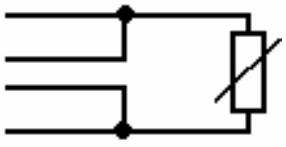
1. ... can be used as an independent temperature measurement channel.
2. ... can be used as the controlled variable for the bath temperature in applications with a noticeable temperature gradient (between the internal bath temperature and an external load). The setup is described in Section 7.7.4. With the function described in the following, you only change over the display!

- External actual temperatures can also be read in by interface modules (⇨ 8).

Connection of the external Pt100 to the Lemo socket 10S

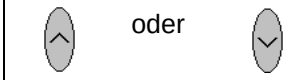
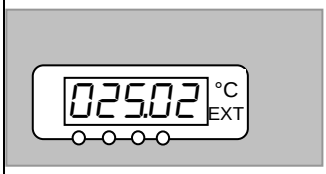
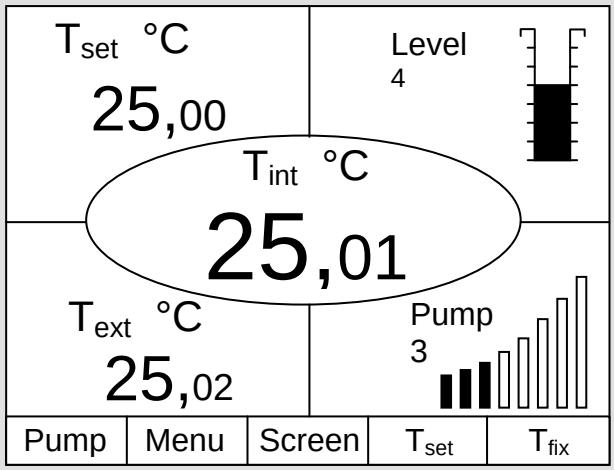

Contact on socket 10S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | + | I | Current circuit |
| 2 | + | U | Voltage circuit |
| 3 | - | U | Voltage circuit |
| 4 | - | I | Current circuit |



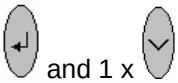
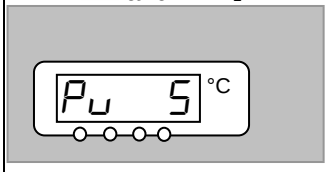
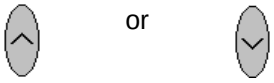
Pt100
DIN EN 60751

- Plug: 4-pole Lemosa for Pt100 connection (Order No. EQS 022).
- Use screened connecting leads. Connect screen to plug case.

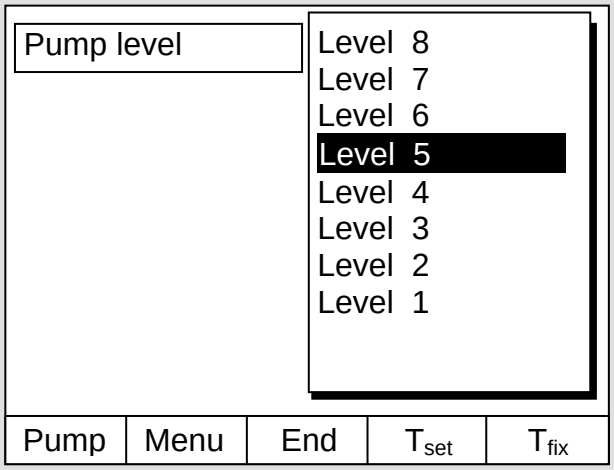
| Master | EXT |
|---|---|
| oder    | – Switches to the actual-value display of the external temperature probe (or to the actual value received from an interface module (⇨ 7.7.4)).<br>– **EXT** is lit in green next to the row of figures.<br>– If no external Pt100 probe is connected, – – – – – is displayed. |
| **Command** | **$T_{ext}$** |
|   | – Provided an external temperature probe is connected, its value is displayed in the lower left part of the standard and super windows (applies to the works setting for the window partitioning).<br>– External actual temperatures can also be read in via interface modules. (⇨ 8). |

### 7.7.3 Setting pump power or standby

With the Proline VarioFlex pump, 8 pump levels are available with which the bath circulation, flow rate and pressure, the noise generated and the mechanical heat input can be optimized. This is particularly advantageous with coolers. With smaller coolers (e.g. P8) without an external load, Power Level 3 to 4 is practicable and sufficient.

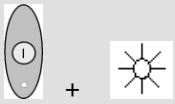
| Master | Pu |
|---|---|
|  and 1 x   | – Call pump power levels display Pu.<br>– The current pump level is displayed (here 5). |
| | – The pump levels display flashes. |
| or  | – Select pump level (pump speed = pump power): 1 to 8 for pump operation. Pump responds immediately!<br>– 0 activates the standby function (pump and heater are deactivated). |
| Wait 4 seconds or | – Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**<br>– value is immediately accepted with Enter key. |

| Command | Pump level |
|---|---|




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
– Change from Pump → Pump level using →.
– With ↵ or → you enter the illustrated window. Level 5 is active.
– Select another pump level with ↓ or ↑ and confirm with ↵ or End,
– or quit the window with esc without making any changes.

**Standby activation**



– Standby activation
(Pump and heater are deactivated when the green LED in the lower part of the key is lit).

Please exercise caution when thermostat is in standby mode .
The following settings/ actions may start the thermostat unintentionally from the standby mode:

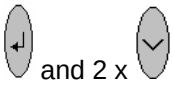
– A previously activated timer mode (⇨ 7.12), because a started time continues to run.
– "Start" command via interfaces (⇨ 8).

### 7.7.4 Activating external control

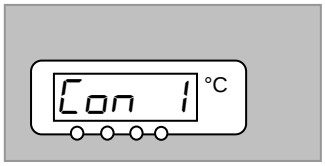
An external temperature probe can be connected to the Proline Thermostats. How this is done is explained in Section 7.7.2. If the set point temperature is to be controlled using this sensor instead of the internal sensor, the setting can be made here.

Furthermore, control can also occur based on the signal from the analog or serial module (⇨ 4.8).

| Master | Con |
|---|---|

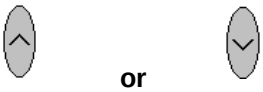



Call the source selection for the control Con.




– The momentary setting for the source is displayed,
– here 1 for internal, because control takes place using the temperature signal from the internal temperature probe.

– The source display flashes.



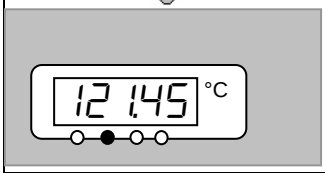
**or**

Change temperature probe source:

- 1 for the internal probe,
- EP only when an external probe is connected,
- EA only when an analog module is connected and configured,
- ES only when a serial module is connected and is continuously receiving actual values from a PC.

Wait 4 seconds **or**

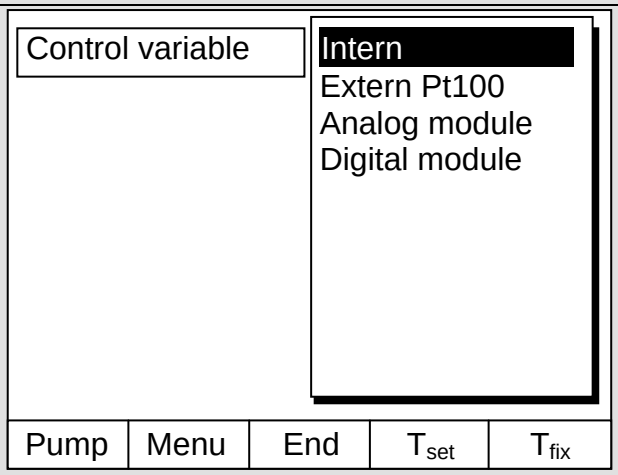
- Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**
- value is immediately accepted with Enter key.




- If EP EA or ES has been selected,

  then the green EXT LED indicates that the control has regulated to the external temperature signal.

| **Command** | Control variable |
|---|---|




- Open the device parameter menu with the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys, change further to: → Control → Control variable.
- Intern is currently active.
- Select other control variables (only displayed when present) with ↓ or ↑ and confirm with ↵ or End,
- or quit the window with esc without making any changes.

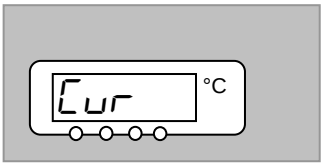
### 7.7.5 Current consumption from the mains

If your mains fuse is rated below 16 A, the current consumption can be reduced in steps from 16 A to 10 A using this function. The maximum heating power of 3.5 kW is then, of course, also reduced accordingly. Take into account whether other loads are still connected to the fused circuit or whether your Proline Thermostat is the only load.

**Master** Cur

3 x, to mEnu, to PArA

– Call current consumption Cur.




– The present setting is displayed.

– The current consumption is shown flashing: e.g. 16.0 A.

**or**

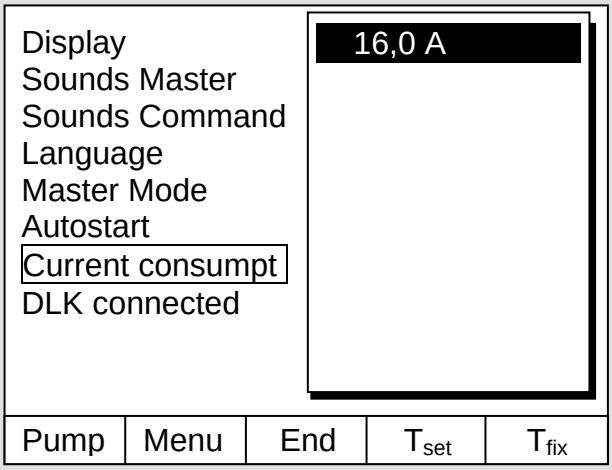
– Set the required maximum current consumption (in A).

wait 4 seconds **or**

– Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**

– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key.

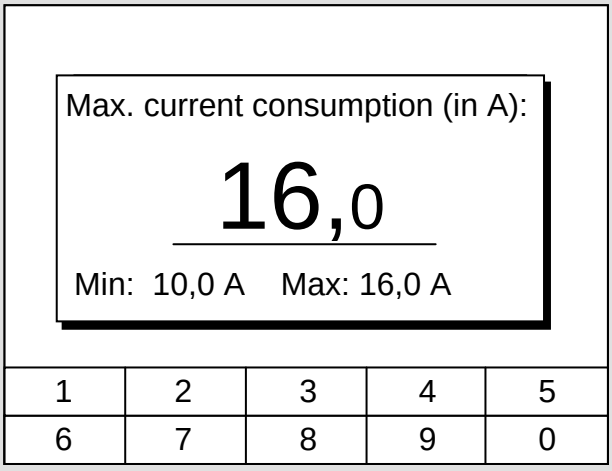
**Command** Current consumption




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys change further to: → Settings → Basic settings → Current consumpt..

– 16,0 A is presently active.



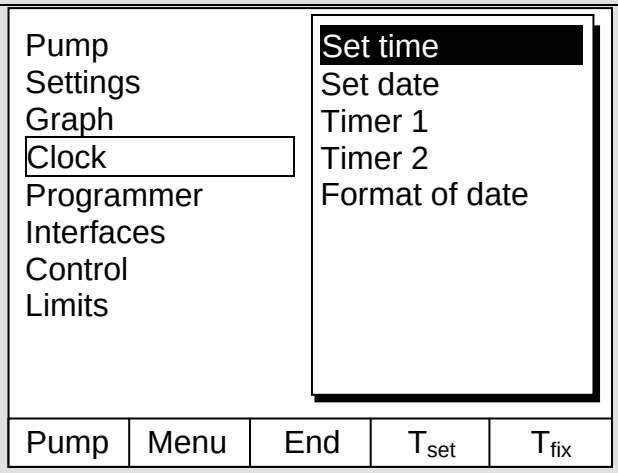

– Open the settings window with ↵.

– Change the current with cursor or soft keys and accept with ↵ or End,

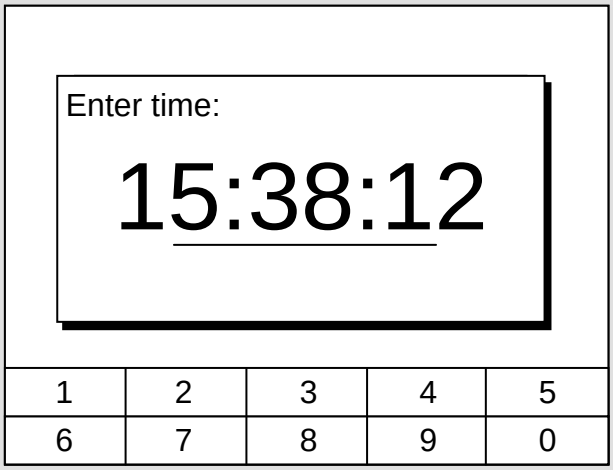
– or quit the window with esc without making changes.

### 7.7.6 Setting the date and time (Command remote control)

**Command** — Clock Time Date




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Clock → Set time.
- or to Set date.

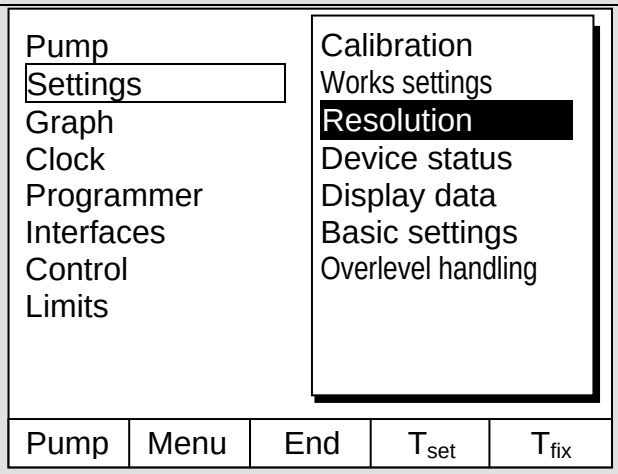



- Open the settings window with ↵.
- Change the time with cursor or soft keys and accept with ↵,
- or quit the window with ✕ without making changes.
- The date is set just the same with Set date.
- The date format (Day Month Year or Month Day Year) can be set under Format of date.

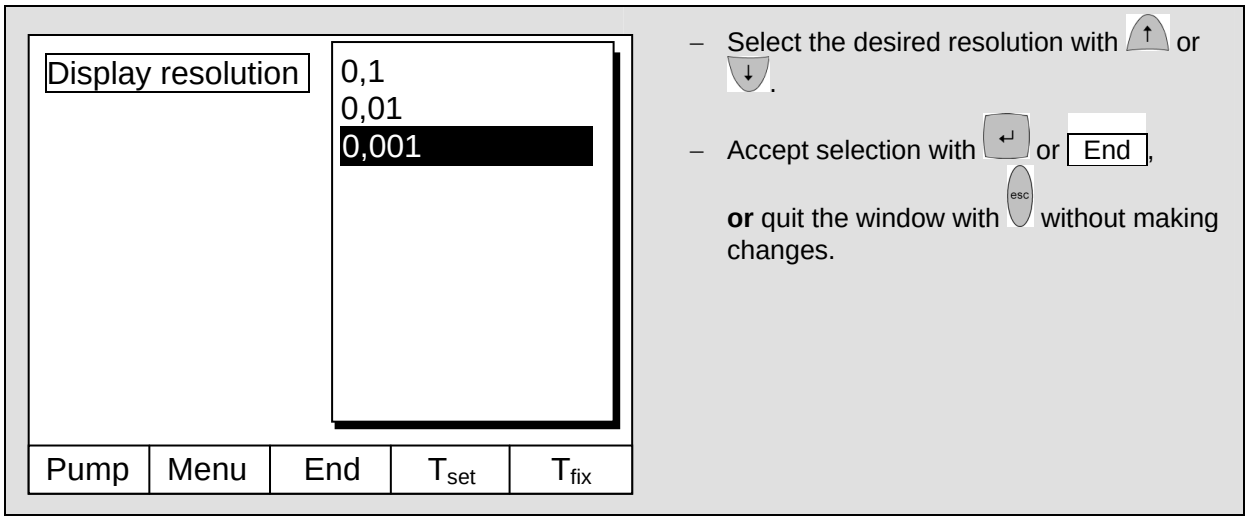
### 7.7.7 Display resolution setting (Command remote control)

The Command version allows for different resolutions of the displayed temperature.

**Command** — Resolution




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Display resolution.




– Select the desired resolution with ↑ or ↓.

– Accept selection with ↵ or End,

**or** quit the window with esc without making changes.

## 7.8 Special settings

### 7.8.1 Setpoint resolution

This function enables the resolution of the setpoint $T_{set}$ to be increased from the standard value of 0.1 °C to 0.01 °C (only Master).

| **Master** | S |
|---|---|
| ↵ 3x ↓ to MENU ↵ to PAR ↵ 1x ↓ | – Call setpoint resolution S . |
| S 0.1 °C | – The current setting is displayed (here 0.1 for the works setting of 0.1 °C). |
| ↓ | – The resolution display 0.1 flashes. |
| **or** ↑ ↓ | – 0.1 for 0.1 °C.<br>– 0.01 for 0.01 °C. |
| Wait 4 seconds or ↵ | – Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**<br>– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key. |

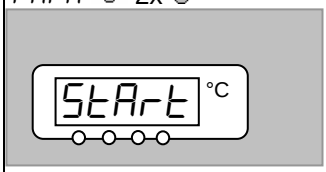
### 7.8.2 Defining the type of start mode

Usually it is desirable that the thermostat carries on operating again after an interruption in the voltage supply. However, if for safety reasons you do not wish this, you can insert an intervening manual activation step.

**Master** **StArt**

3x to mEnu to PArA 2x

– Call the start option StArt .




– The start mode can be changed here.

– The display Auto or mAn flashes.

**or**

– Auto, when operation is be restored automatically again after an interruption.

– mAn, when the standby mode is to be activated after a mains interruption.

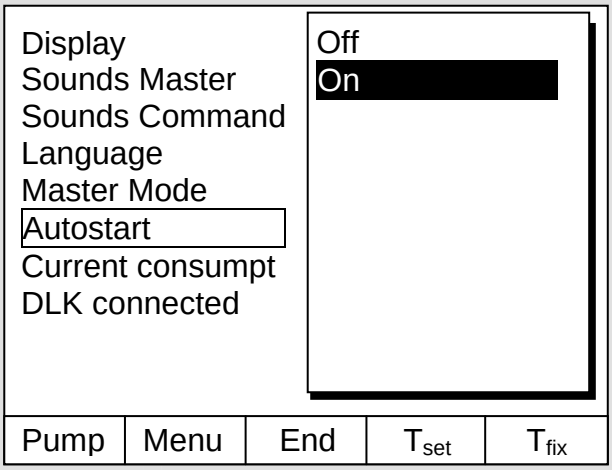
Wait 4 seconds or

– Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**

– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key.

– When the mains voltage is restored after an interruption, standby is activated in the mAn mode and StArt is displayed. You can quit the standby mode with .

**Command** **Autostart**




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Basic settings → Autostart.

– On is currently active.

– If the standby mode is to be activated after a mains interruption, select "Off" with or .

– Accept the change with or End,

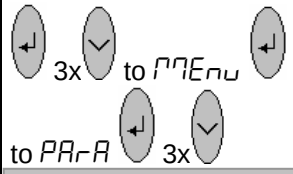
– or quit the window with esc without making changes.

– When the mains voltage has been restored after an interruption, you can quit the standby mode with .

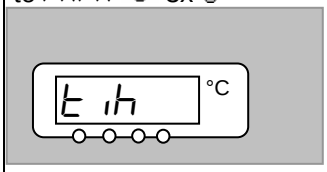
### 7.8.3 Defining temperature limits

With this function it is possible to define a minimum and a maximum temperature in which the thermostat controls. By reaching the temperature limits, a warning appears. In this way setpoint input can be prevented which may damage the heat transfer liquid or the apparatus. For example, if water is used as the heat transfer liquid, +95 °C would be practicable as the maximum temperature and +5 °C as the minimum temperature.

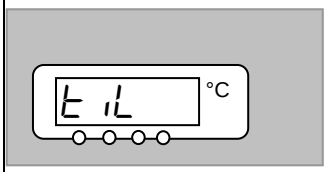
**Master** — t ih and t iL .




– Call the start option t ih (maximum temperature), or with 4x t iL (minimum temperature).




– The maximum temperature can be changed here.




– The minimum temperature can be changed here.

– The maximum temperature (minimum temperature) is displayed flashing.

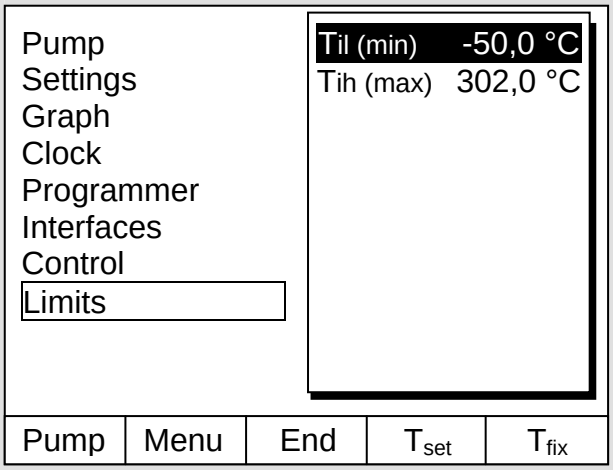
**or**

– Set the required limit temperature.

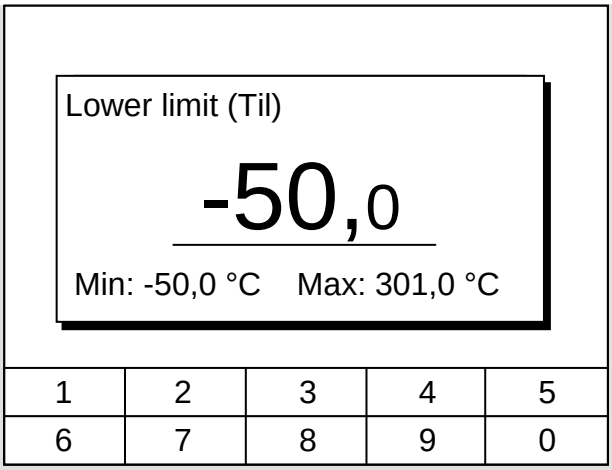
Wait 4 seconds or

– Display flashes 4 seconds → new value is automatically accepted, **or**
– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key.

**Command** — Limits



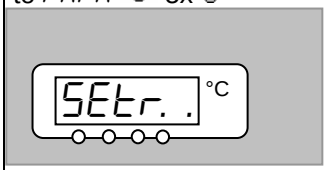
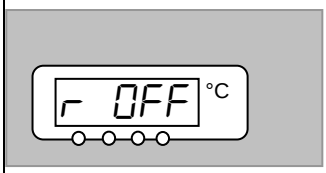
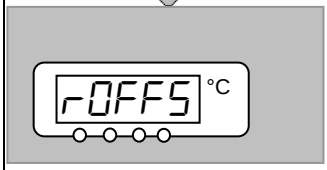

– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
– With the cursor keys continue to: Limits.
– The minimum and maximum temperatures are displayed.
– T il (min) is currently active.
– Select the limit to be changed with ↓ or ↑ and confirm with ↵.



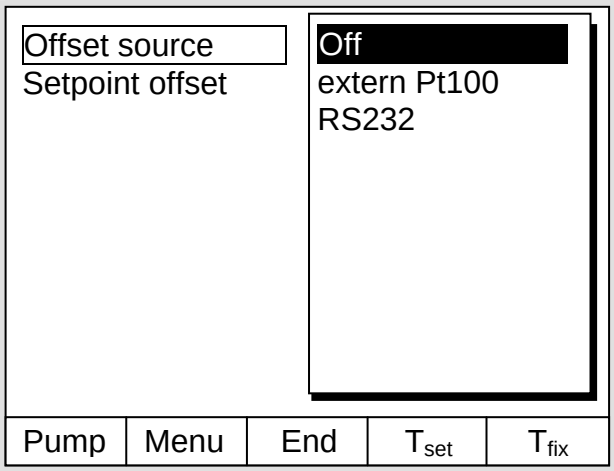

- Enter the desired limit temperature.
- Accept the change with ↵,
- or quit the window with esc without making changes.

### 7.8.4 Setpoint offset operating mode

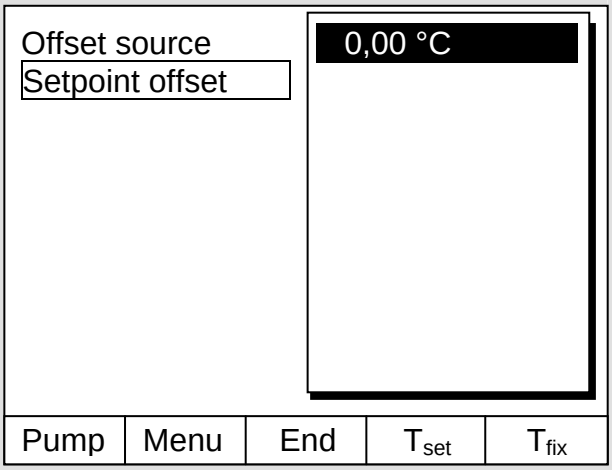
With this function it is possible to apply an offset value to the temperature provided by the external temperature probe or a module and then to use it as the setpoint. The bath temperature can, for example, be operated at -25°C below the temperature of a reactor, which is being measured by the external temperature probe.

| **Master** | SEtr. . |
|---|---|
| ↵ 3x ⌄ to mEnu ↵ to PArA 5x ⌄ | – SEtr. . in the following submenu the relative setpoint (Set) and the source of the actual value can be entered. |
|   | – Continue with ↵. |
|   | – The offset operating mode is currently deactivated.<br>– To activate it press ↵ and with ⌄ change to EP (external Pt100), EA (external via analog module) or ES (external via serial module). |
| Wait 4 seconds or ↵ | – Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**<br>– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key. |
|   | – Continue with ⌄. The left-hand window is displayed.<br>– To activate the relative offset input press ↵ and change the value with ⌄ or ⌃. |
| Wait 4 seconds or ↵ | – Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**<br>– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key. |

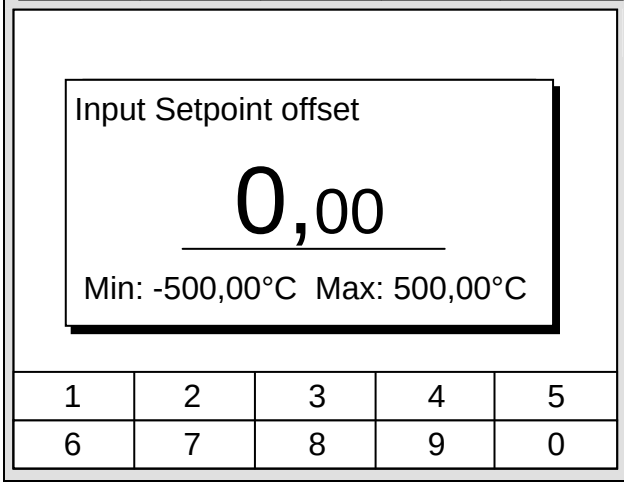
| Command | Offset source and Setpoint offset |
|---|---|




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
– With the cursor keys continue to: → Control → Setpoint offset → Offset source.
– Off indicates that the setpoint offset is currently deactivated.
– Select the setpoint source with ↓ or ↑ and confirm with ↵.
– Interfaces (e.g. RS 232) are only displayed if a valid setpoint has already been transmitted.




– With the cursor keys continue to: → Setpoint offset.
– The standard value is 0.00°C.

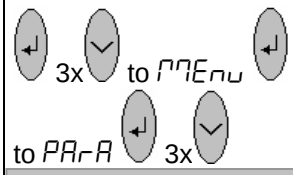



– Open the left-hand window with ↵.
– Enter the desired temperature.
– Accept the change with ↵,
– or quit the window with esc without making changes.

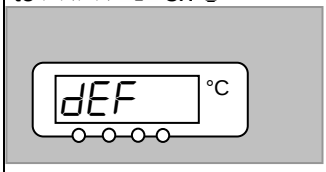
### 7.8.5 Restoring works settings

**Master** dEF

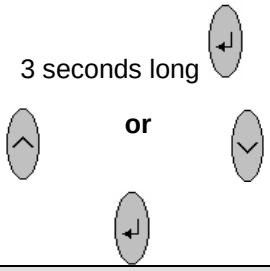
If you would like to restore all the works settings except the control parameters P Id and the probe calibrations CAL ,




– call the works settings dEF .

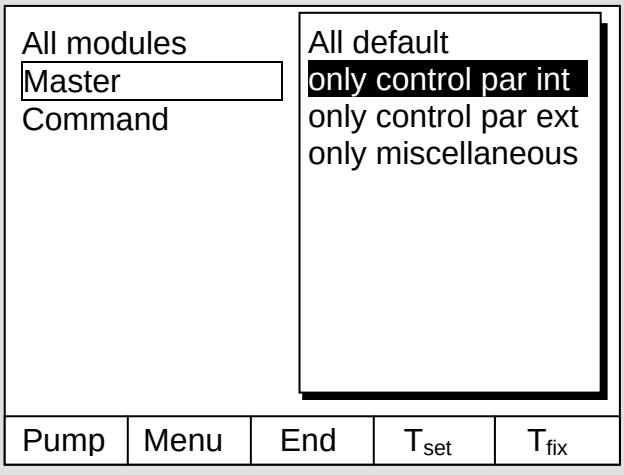



– dEF is displayed.



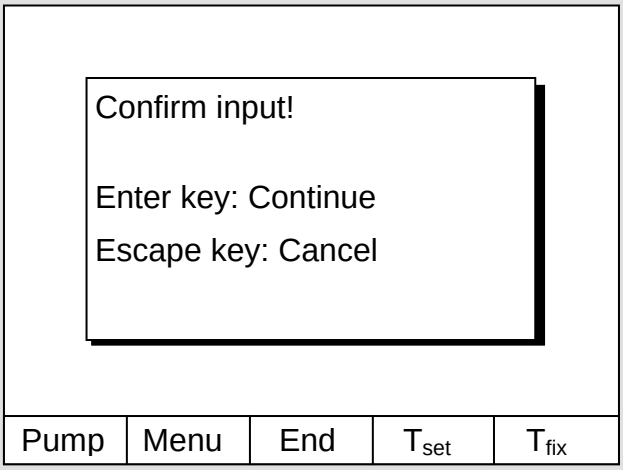

– Press longer than 3 seconds.
– The changeover is acknowledged with donE.
– Proceed to the next menu until End appears.
– Press this key.

**Command** Works setting




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu .
– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Works settings.
– The window shown opposite appears.
– Master and then only control para int is shown as a possible choice.

  There are however various possibilities, which can be selected with ↓ or ↑:
– Under All modules Master, Command and all connected modules are reset to the works setting with All default.




- Under Master you have the choice between:
  - All default, then all Master settings are reset,
  - only control para int for the internal control parameters,
  - only control para ext similar for external,
  - only miscellaneous which resets setpoint, pump level, max. current consumption, control to internal and autostart to "Auto".
- Under Command all command settings are reset with All default.
- Confirm selection with ↵.
- Confirm the control dialog shown on the left with ↵ or cancel with esc.
- Return to measurement window with End or esc.

### 7.8.6 Setting the volume of the acoustic signals

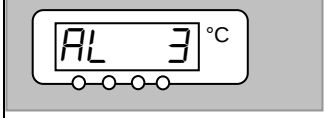
The LAUDA Proline Thermostats signal alarms as a dual-tone acoustic signal and warnings as a continuous tone.

**Master** — Aud io

3x ↵ to rMEnu ↵

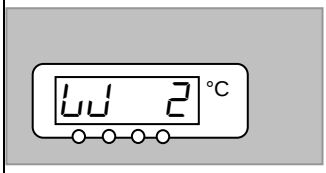
to PArA 7x ∨ to Aud io

– Call the volume setting Aud io (⇨ 7.6.4).




– ↵ takes you to the alarm volume,

the currently set volume, here 3, is displayed or …




– … ↵ and 1x ∨ takes you to the warning tone volume.

– The currently set volume, here 2, is displayed.

– The volume display flashes.

↵

**or**

^ ∨

– Select volume:

0 = off to 3 = loud.

– You hear the alarm or warning tones at the selected volume.

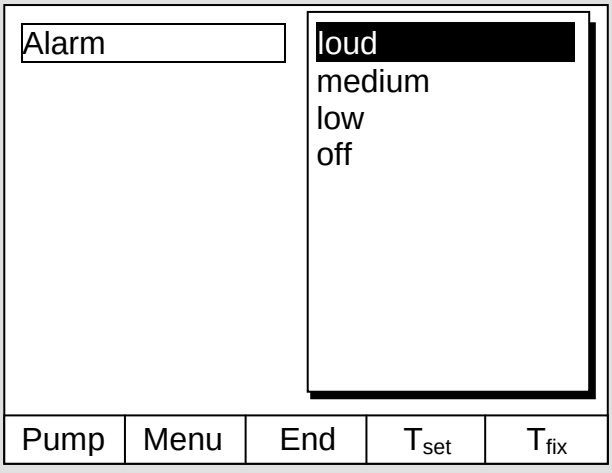
Wait 4 seconds or

– Display flashes 4 s → new value is automatically accepted, **or**

↵

– value is immediately accepted with the Enter key.

**Command** — Sounds




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Basic settings → Sounds.

– Select either Alarm or Warning.

– Example on left: Alarm is set to loud.

– Select the desired volume with ↑ or ↓.

– Accept selection with ↵ or End or quit the window with esc without making changes.

### 7.8.7 Entering the offset of the internal temperature probe

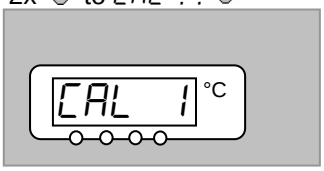
If, during checking with a calibrated reference thermometer probe, e.g. from the LAUDA DigiCal Series, a deviation is found, then the offset (i.e. the additive part of the characteristic) of the internal measuring chain can be adjusted with the following function. The reference thermometer must be dipped into the bath according to the details on the calibration certificate.

**Master** CAL 1

3x to MEnu

2x to CAL . .

– Call the offset adjustment of the internal temperature probe CAL . .




– CAL 1 is displayed.

3 sec

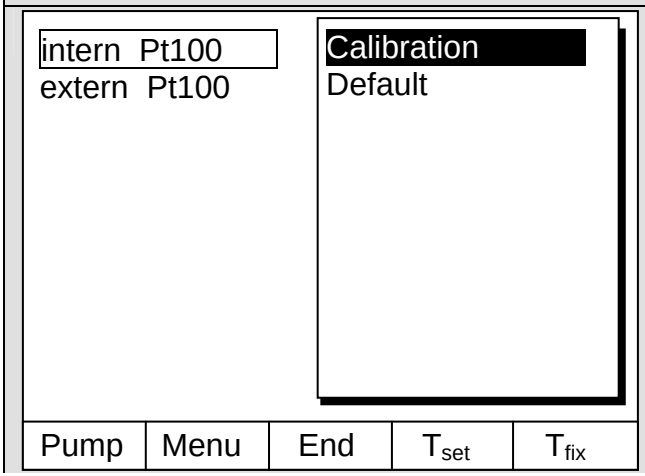
– The actual value of the bath temperature is displayed flashing.

**or**

– Set the value which you have read from the calibrated reference measurement device (with glass thermometers consider the correction where applicable!).

– The entered value is accepted and donE is displayed.

**Command** Calibration

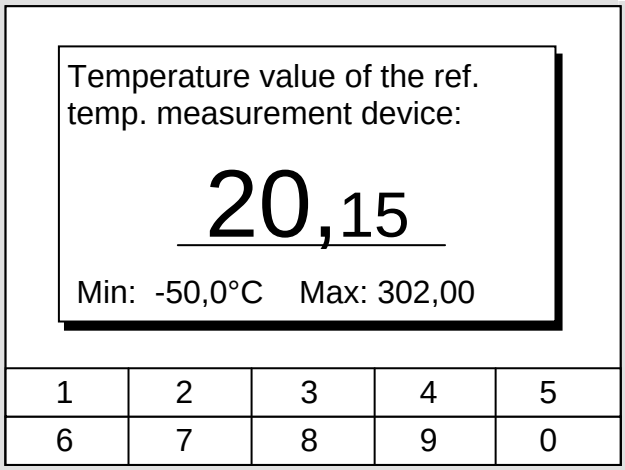



– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Calibration → intern Pt100 → Calibration.

– The window shown on the left appears.

– Confirm selection with ↵.

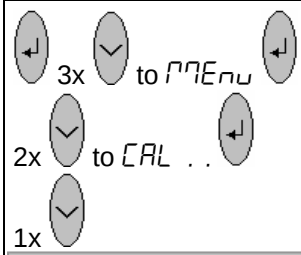



- The temperature measurement device shows the true temperature value (with glass thermometers consider the correction where applicable!).
- Change the display in the adjacent window to the true value with cursor or soft keys and accept with ↵ or End,
- or quit the window with esc without making changes.

### 7.8.8 Restoring the works setting of the internal temperature-probe offset

If the offset has been misadjusted unintentionally, the works setting can be restored with this function.

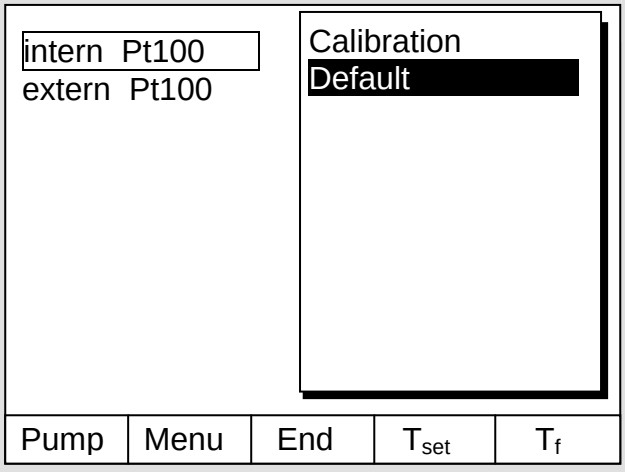
**Master** dEF 1



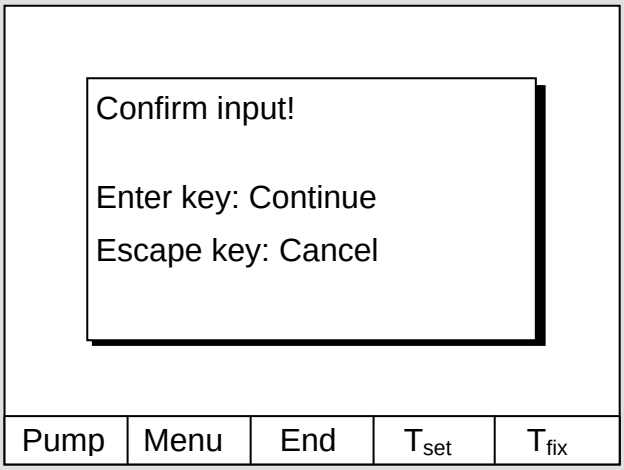

- Call offset works setting for the internal temperature probe dEF 1,
- dEF 1 is displayed.
- The works setting is accepted after pressing for 3 seconds and donE is displayed.

3 seconds

**Command** Default




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Calibration → intern Pt100 → Default.
- The window shown adjacent appears.
- Confirm selection with ↵.




– Confirm the control dialog on the right with ↵ or cancel with esc.
– Return to the measurement window with End or esc.

### 7.8.9 Entering the offset of the external temperature probe

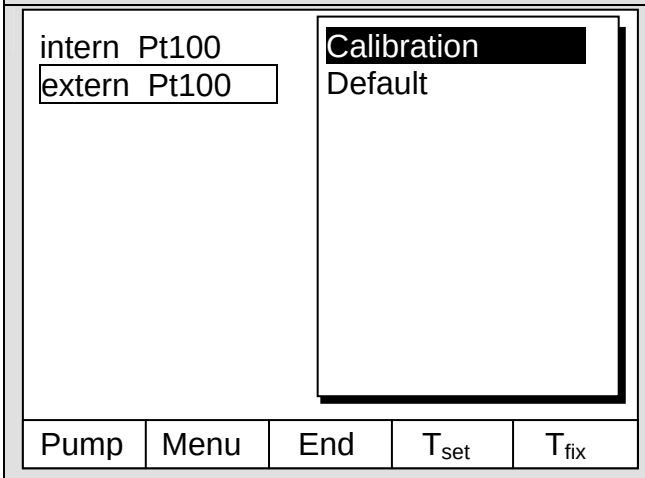
If a deviation is found during the check using a calibrated reference thermometer, e.g. from the LAUDA Digi-Cal Series, then the offset (the additive part of the characteristic) of the external measurement chain can be adjusted with the following function. The reference thermometer must be dipped into the bath according to the details on the calibration certificate.

**Master** CAL E

3x ↓ to MENU ↵
2x ↓ to CAL .. ↵
2x ↓

– Call the offset adjustment for the internal temperatures probe CAL E.
– Continue as described in (⇨ 7.8.7) for the internal temperature probe.

**Command** Calibration

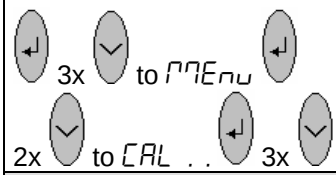



– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Calibration → extern Pt100 → Calibration.
– The adjacent window appears.
– Confirm selection with ↵.
– Continue as described in (⇨ 7.8.7) for the internal temperature probe.

### 7.8.10 Restoring the works setting of the external temperature-probe offset

If the offset has been misadjusted unintentionally, the works setting can be restored with this function.

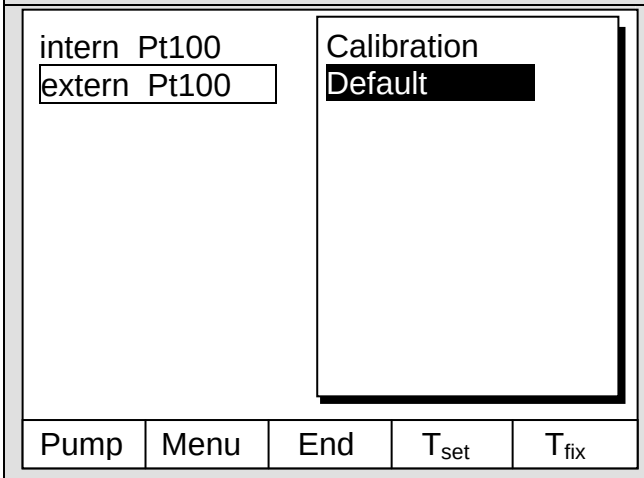
**Master** dEF E




– Call the offset works setting for the internal temperature probe dEF E.

– Continue as described in (⇨ 7.8.8) for the internal temperature probe.

**Command** Default




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Calibration → extern Pt100 → Default.

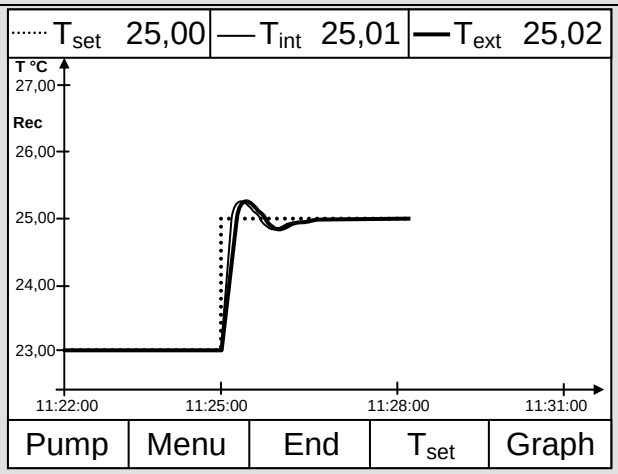
– The adjacent window appears.

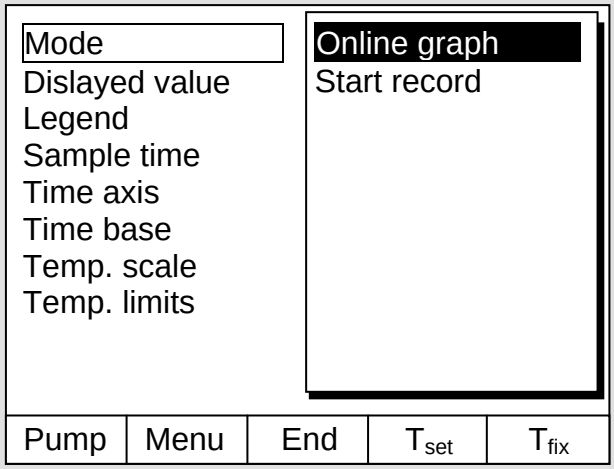
– Confirm selection with ↵.

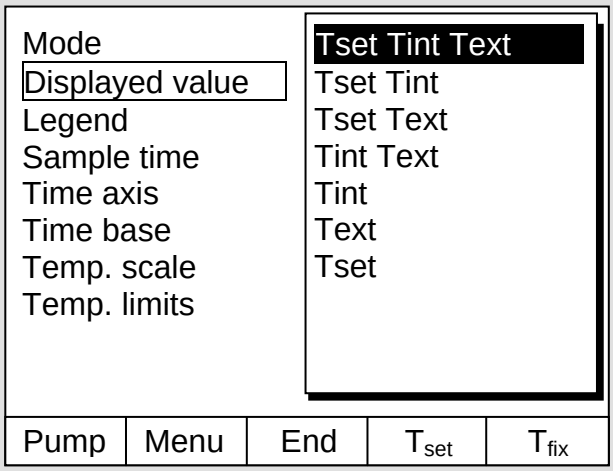
– Continue as described in (⇨ 7.8.8) for the internal temperature probe.

## 7.9 Graphical display of temperature measurements (Command remote control)

**Command** | Screen and Graph




– Press the soft key Screen a number of times as required until the graph recorder window appears.

– With the soft key Graph you enter the menu for the configuration of the graph recorder.

**Mode** defines,

– whether the recording is to run continuously as **Online graph**,

– or whether it is to be started with **Start record** and later terminated with **Stop record**. When this start/ stop mode is active, **Rec** flashes at the top left of the display.

**Displayed value** defines,

– which of the measurements **$T_{int}$**, **$T_{set}$** and/ or **$T_{ext}$** is to be graphically displayed. In the menu all combinations are offered.

**Legend** defines,

– whether the axis label is to be **invisible** or **visible**.

**Sample time** defines with which time interval the measurements are recorded. 5 possibilities are offered:

– From **2s (max. 1h:45min)** up to **2min (max. 105h)**.

**Time range** defines over which time range the measurements are to be displayed.

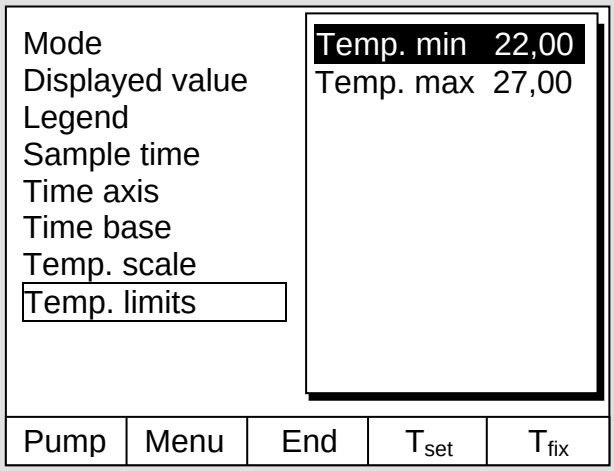
– With **Automatic** the program finds the optimum display,

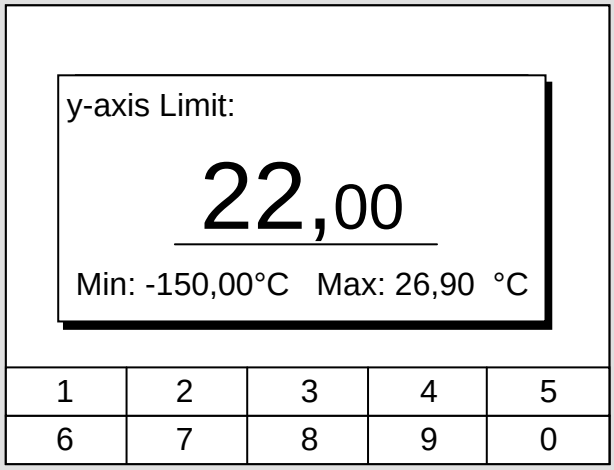
– from **9min** up to **144h**.

**Time axis** defines whether scaling is to be carried out.

– With **Relative** the start occurs at 00:00:00.

– With **Absolute** the current time is displayed.




**Temp. scale** defines how the scaling is to be carried out:

- **Automatic**, by the program, **or**
- **Manual** in that you yourself define the limits with the next menu point.

The min. and max. values for the graphical display are manually entered with **Temp. limits**.

- **Temp. min 22.00°C** is the momentary minimum value.
- **Temp. max 27.00°C** is the momentary maximum value.
- The highlighted value can in each case be changed with ↵. Enter the desired new value in the changes window in the usual way.
- When setting the minimum value, the largest permissible value (here 26.90 °C, since the maximum value is 27 °C) is stated.
- When setting the maximum value, it is conversely the minimum value which is entered.
- However, if a value is entered which exceeds the other corresponding limit, then this warning is issued:
  Warning: Value not in input range.

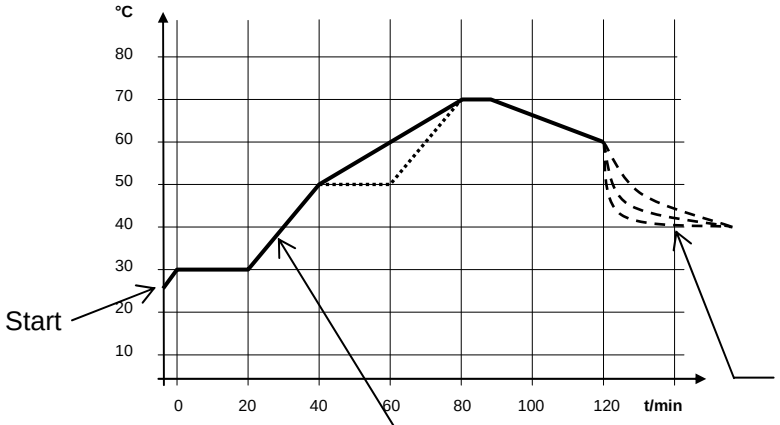
## 7.10 Programmer (PGM only Command remote control)

Almost any temperature/time profile can be created with the programmer. A desired bath temperature can be approached as quickly as possible or via a defined ramp. Furthermore, the pump level and the behavior of the switching outputs can be defined. Five temperature/time programs are provided for free programming. Each program consists of a number of temperature/time segments. Also included are details of how often the program is to be executed (loops). The sum of all segments of all programs may be up to a maximum of 150.

Typical segments are:
**Ramp:** If a time is specified, then the segment is a ramp which is described by the target temperature, i.e. the temperature at the end of the segment, and the duration from the start to the end of the segment.
**Step:** Without any specified time the final temperature is approached as quickly as possible.
**Temperature hold phase:** No temperature change (i.e. the temperatures at the start and end of a segment are the same).

The programmer can be controlled or changed via the RS 232 interface, the timer or switching contacts.

### 7.10.1 Program example




Cooling time depends on type of device, load, etc.

This is Segment No. 2

Real program example with 6 segments

| No. | T end °C | Time | Tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Start | 30,00°C | ------- | 0,00°C |
| 1 | 30,00°C | 00:20 | 0,10°C |
| 2 | 50,00°C | 00:20 | 0,00°C |
| 3 | 70,00°C | 00:40 | 0,00°C |
| 4 | 70,00°C | 00:10 | 0,10°C |
| 5 | 60,00°C | 00:30 | 0,00°C |
| 6 | 30,00°C | 00:00 | 0,00°C |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| Nr. | Pump | Out 1 | Out 2 | Out 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 2 | 3 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 3 | 4 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 4 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 5 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 6 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Each program begins with the segment "Start". It defines at which temperature Segment 1 is to continue the program. It is not possible to specify a time for the Start segment. Without the Start segment, Segment 1 would be different depending on the bath temperature at the start of the program.

For heating thermostats the start temperature must be set above the actual bath temperature during program start together with a sufficient tolerance to allow reaching the set temperature without cooling (especially if no additional cooling is available). Testing and watching the process with "Graphical Display" (⇨ 7.9).

**Edited program example (see dashed curve in the graph on previous page)**

| No. | T end °C | Time | Tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Start | 30,00°C | ------- | 0,00°C |
| 1 | 30,00°C | 00:20 | 0,10°C |
| 2 | 50,00°C | 00:20 | **0,00**°C ③ |
| 3① | **50,00**°C① | **00:20**② | 0,10°C ③ |
| 4 | 70,00°C | **00:20**② | 0,00°C |
| 5 | 70,00°C | 00:10 | **0,80**°C ③ |
| 6 | 60,00°C | 00:30 | 0,00°C |
| 7 | 60,00°C | 00:00 | 0,00°C |
| | | | |
| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |

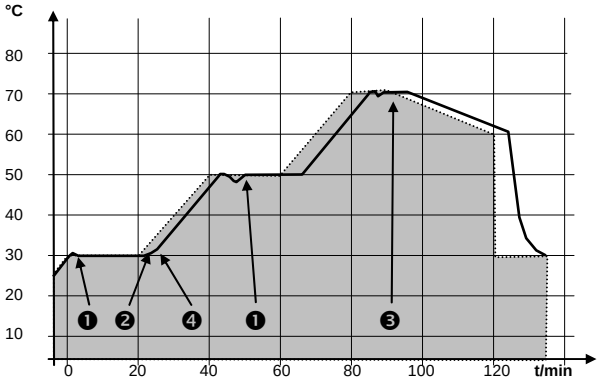
| No. | Pump | Out 1 | Out 2 | Out 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 2 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 3 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 4 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 5 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 6 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 7 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| | | | | |
| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |

① Insert new segment (⇨ Section 7.10.4)

② ③ Change segment time or tolerance (⇨ Section 7.10.4)

**The field tolerance** (refer to the above program table and the graph below):

- It facilitates exact conformance to the dwell time at a specified temperature. Segment 1 is not processed until the bath temperature is within the tolerance range ❶, so that the ramp (Segment 2) starts delayed at ❷.
- A tolerance range which is too tight can however also cause undesired delays. **In particular with external control** the range should not be chosen too tightly. In Segment 5 a larger tolerance has been entered, so that the desired time of ten minutes is maintained even with settling action ❸.
- Only flat (slow) ramps should be programmed where necessary with a tolerance range. Steep ramps which lie close to the maximum possible heating or cooling rates of the thermostat may be severely delayed by a tolerance range that is too tight (here in Segment 2) ❹.



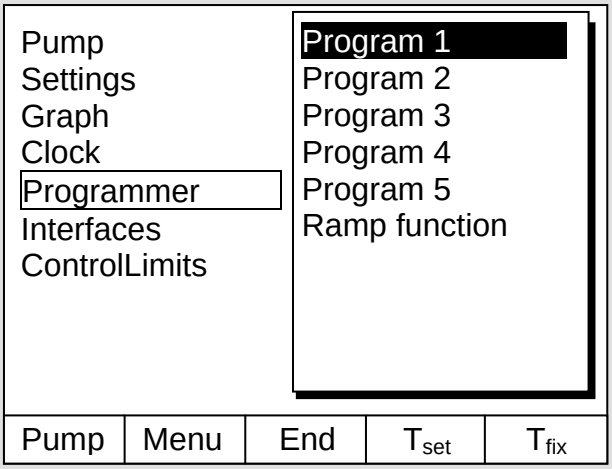

Example for the influence of the Tolerance field input in case of external bath temperature control:

The setpoint temperature of the programmer is shown in grey.
The actual temperature in the external bath container is represented as a continuous line.

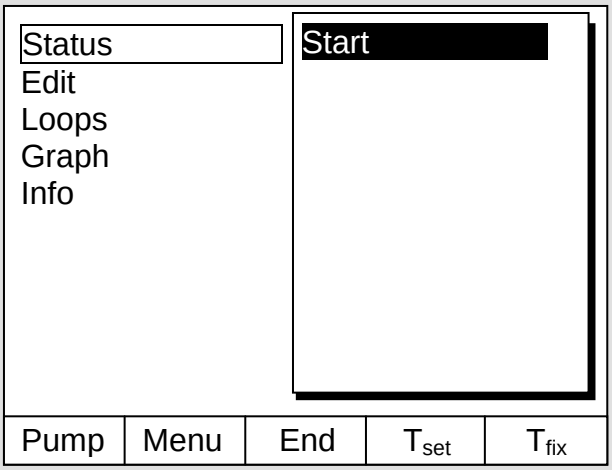
### 7.10.2 Selecting and starting the program (Start, Hold, Stop)

Here you will learn how to select and start a program that has already been created. If no program has been created see creating or modifying a program (Edit) (⇨ Section 7.10.4).

**Command** — Programmer | Program 1

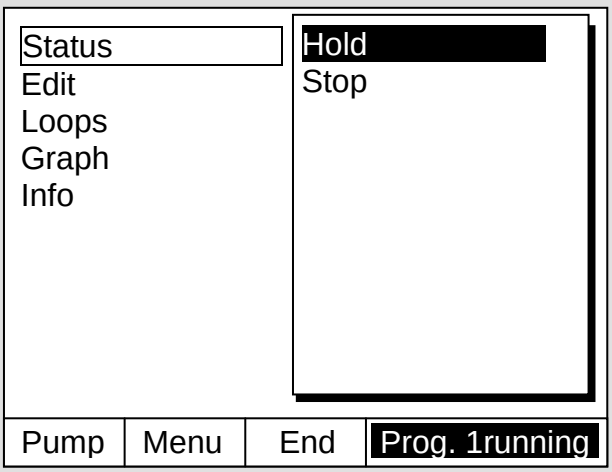



- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Programmer → Program 1.
- Confirm with the key ↵.




- The submenu Status appears.
- Using the Status menu, the selected program can be:
  1. started Start,
  2. paused Hold,
  3. continued Continue or
  4. terminated Stop.
- In addition, the standby key stops the programmer! (Pause operation).
  After the standby is deactivated, the programmer goes on!

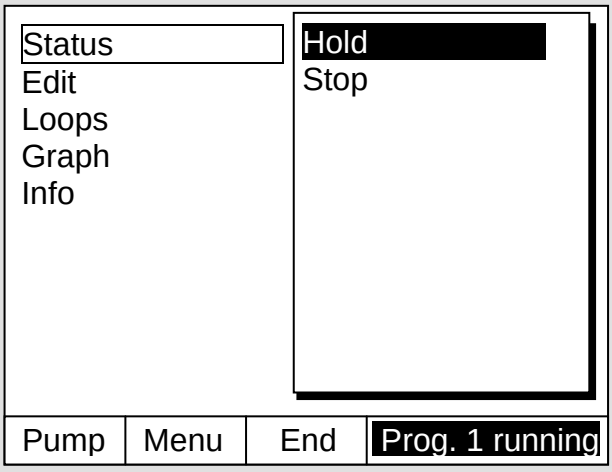
Commands, which depending on the situation cannot be executed, are not displayed.
Continue therefore only appears, when Hold has been activated.




- Once the start has been confirmed with ↵, Prog. 1 running appears at the bottom.

### 7.10.3 Interrupting, continuing or terminating the program (Hold, Continue, Stop)

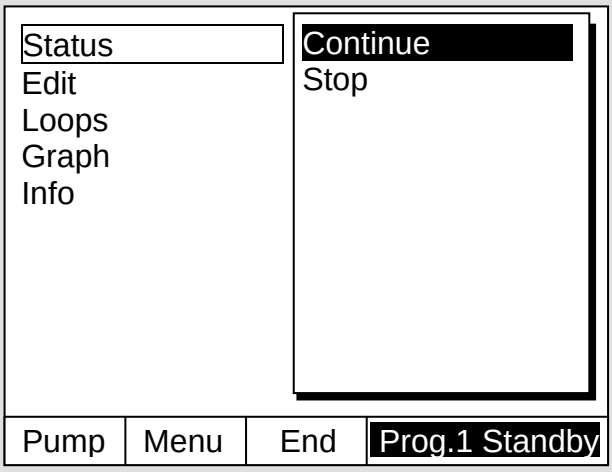
**Command** | Programmer | Program 1 | Status



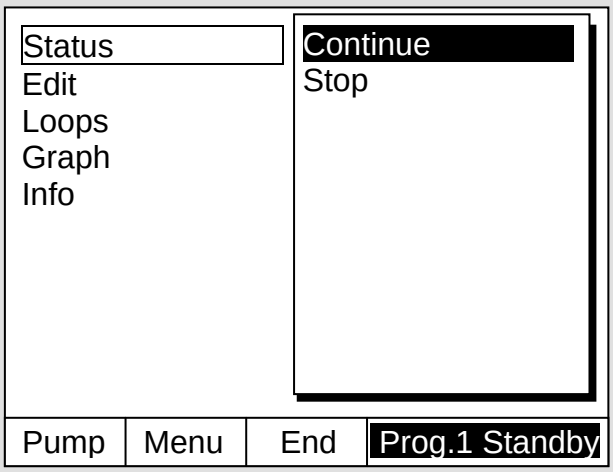

– After a program has been started by pressing the ↵ key, the command options Hold or Stop are shown.

– Here, with the aid of the keys → or ↓ and ↵ the running program can be paused with Hold or terminated with Stop.

– Once the program has been terminated, the device runs with the last setpoint setting.




– Continuation of a program paused with Hold occurs using Continue which is obtained with ↵.




– In addition, the standby key stops the programmer! Pump and heater are switched off.
Follow the safety information (⇨ 7.7.3).

– After pressing the standby key again, the programmer returns to the previously selected operating mode:
Pause or active operation depending on what was previously selected.

### 7.10.4 Creating or modifying a program (Edit)

Here, there are the following functions:

- Entry of a program.
- Display of the program data of a saved program and modification of the segment data.
- Insertion or appending of a new segment.
- Deletion of a segment.

☞

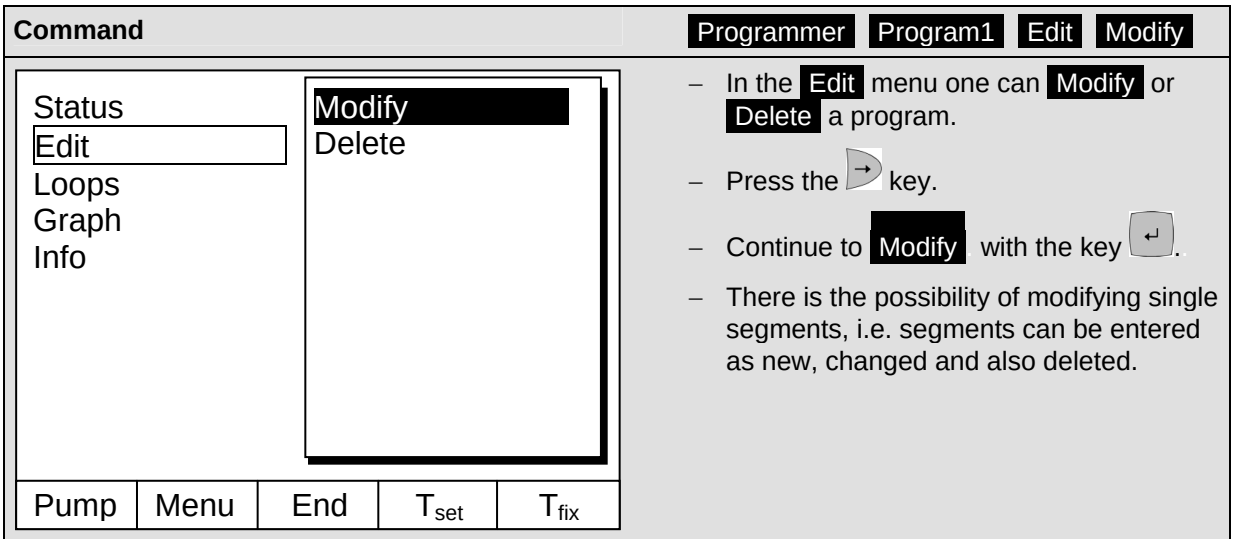
– In addition, when a program has just been executed, new segments can be inserted and existing ones modified, even the currently active segment. Furthermore, all segments, except the currently active one, can be deleted at any time.

– Modifications to the currently running segment are possible. The segment then continues as though the modification had been applicable since the start of the segment.

**However:** If the new segment time is shorter than the segment time that has already run, then the program skips to the next segment.

– If a segment time >999h: 59min is required, then this time period must be shared over a number of consecutive segments.

**Entering a program:** Program example (⇨ 7.10.1).



| No. | T end °C | Time [h:m] | Tolerance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Start | 30,00°C | ------- | 3,00°C |
| 1 | 30,00°C | 00:30 | 3,00°C |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |
|---|---|---|---|---|

- In the "Start" line enter in the field "T end °C" the temperature at which the sequence is to start (default value is 30 °C). A time entry is not possible in the "Start" segment, because the thermostat immediately executes Segment 1 on reaching the start temperature.
- Delete single segments (rows) with Delete.
- For thermostats without cooling ability, the setpoint temperature must be obtainable, i.e. above the bath temperature displayed at the time of the program start!

- Using the cursor keys move the black background to the field which you would like to change.

  It can be edited by pressing the key ↵ (see following pages).

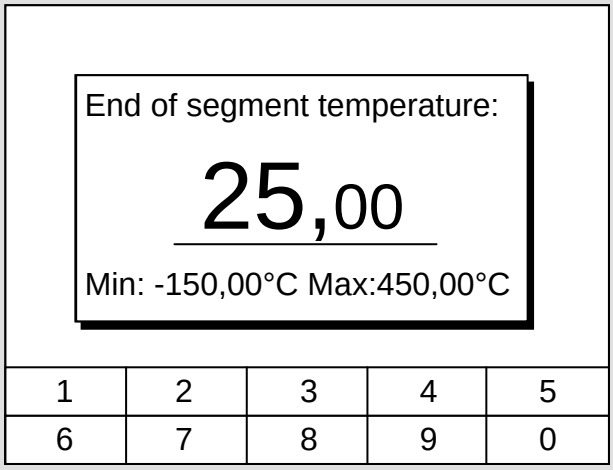
- The soft key Insert inserts in the marked line a new segment which has a default value taken from the previous segment with the exception of the tolerance field. The tolerance is always specified as 0.00. All following segment lines will be moved one line downwards.
- In the above window Segment 1 was created in this way.
- Continue with → to the fields → "Time" → "Tolerance". See program example in (⇨ 7.10.1).
- If there is no entry in the "Time" field, the bath temperature is approached as quickly as possible. With a time entry the final temperature is obtained exactly after the time expires (ramp).
- The entry in the field "Tolerance" field defines how accurately the final temperature is to be obtained before the next segment is processed. In case there is no additional cooling, you should select a more generous tolerance limit. Check and observe the transient effect using the “graphic display” (⇨ Section 7.9).

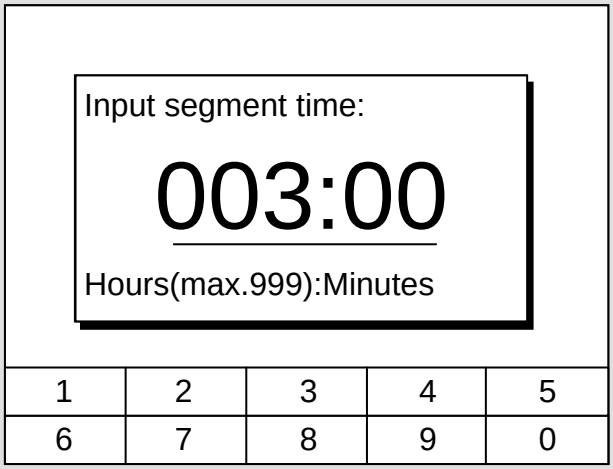
☞ If the tolerance range has been selected too small, it may be that the program does not continue, because the required tolerance is never achieved.
External temperature control: Especially with ramps, a too close tolerance range can cause undesired delays in the start phase of the ramp.

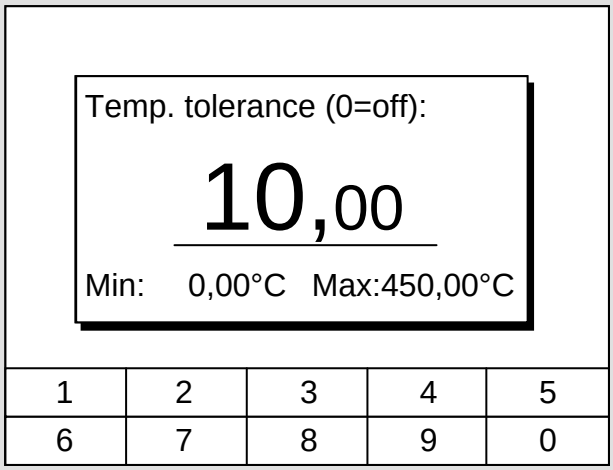
| No. | Pump | Out 1 | Out 2 | Out 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Start | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| 1 | 4 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Pump | Menu | End | Insert | Delete |
|---|---|---|---|---|

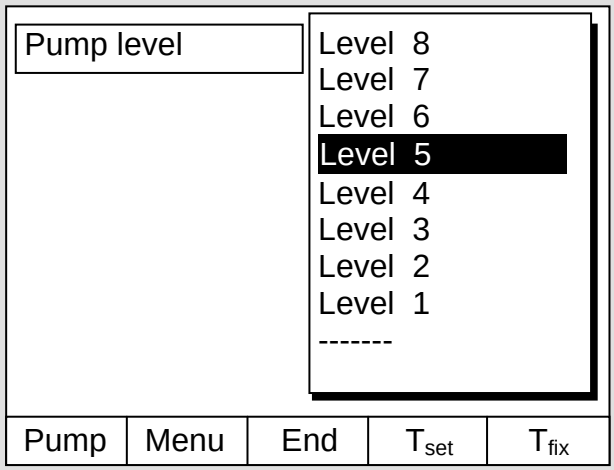
- Then continue with → to the pump and signal output setting.
- The right-hand part of the entry table appears as shown on the left.
- Here, in the "Pump" field, the pump level and, in the fields "Out 1" to "Out 3", the contact outputs of the contact mode (accessory) can be programmed. With the setting "-------" the starting value is retained which was either set before the program start or was defined by a previous segment in the running program. Further details are given on the following pages.

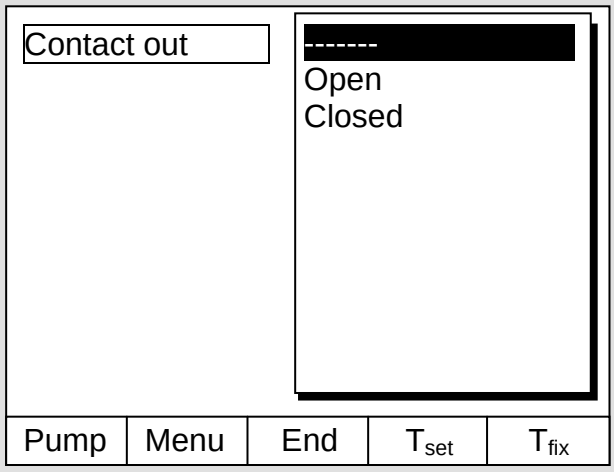



- A new segment is produced by moving the cell with the black background to a blank line with the cursor keys and then pressing the soft key Insert. The values of the cell located above it are automatically copied.
- If the field in the column **T end °C** has a black background, the entry mode "End of segment temperature" is obtained by pressing the ↵ key. Depending on the setting, that is the temperature which the thermostat is to achieve on the internal or external temperature probe.
- Enter the value, confirm with the ↵ key and continue to the "Time" entry field with →.
- If the field in the column **Time** has a black background, the entry mode for the "Segment time" time setting is obtained by pressing the ↵ key.
- If 0 is entered into the field "Time", ------ appears. Then the final temperature is approached as quickly as possible. With a time entry the final temperature is obtained exactly after the time expires (ramp).
- Enter the segment time and confirm with the ↵ key.
- Continue to the "Tolerance" entry field with →.
- If the field in the column "Tolerance" has a black background, the entry mode for the "Temperature tolerance" is obtained by pressing the ↵ key. It defines how accurately the end of segment temperature is to be obtained before the next segment is processed.
  A tolerance which is selected too small can stop the next segment from being started according to plan.
- Set the temperature tolerance and confirm with ↵.
- Continue with → to the entry field "Pump".

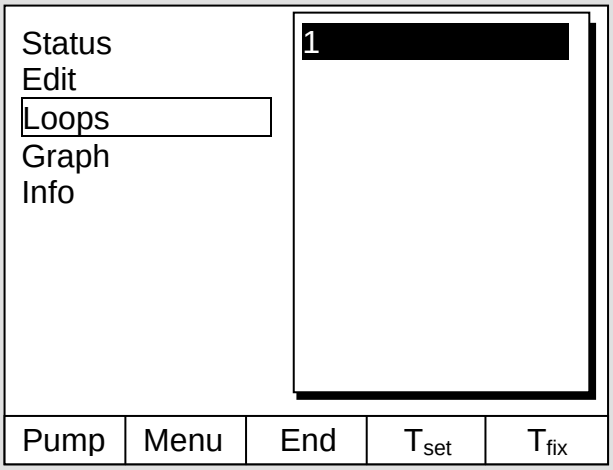



- If the field in the column "Pump" has a black background, the entry mode for the Pump level is obtained by pressing the key ↵.
- With ↓ or ↑ select Pump Level 1 – 8 or ------- and confirm with ↵.
  ------ stands for "no change to previous segment", i.e. when ------ is present in all fields, the pump level always retains the start setting or the setting before the program start.
- Continue with → to the field "Out 1", "Out 2" or "Out 3".
- The contact outputs of the contact module (if present, special accessory) are programmed here.
- If the field in the column "Out 1" has a black background, the entry mode for the Contact output is obtained by pressing the ↵ key.
- With ↓ or ↑ select ------- , Open or Closed and confirm with ↵.
  ------- stands for no change with respect to the previous segment, i.e. if ------- is present in all fields, the contact setting of the start setting or that from the program start is retained.
- If applicable, continue with → to "Out 2" and "Out 3".
- Programming is terminated with esc or End.

### 7.10.5 Defining the number of program loops (Loops)

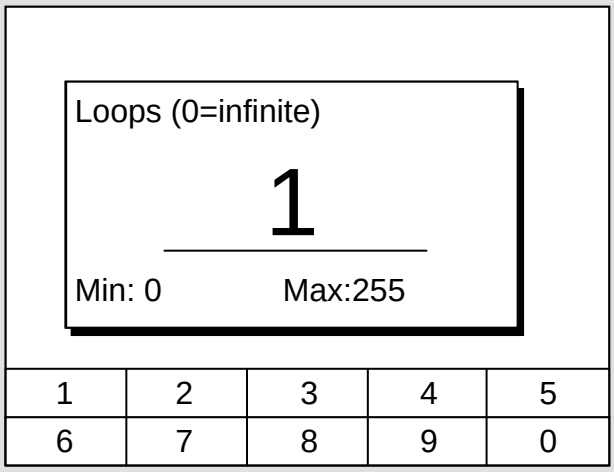
**Command** | Programmer | Program1 | Loops




– If required, programs can be looped many times.

– With ↓ and → access the menu Loops.

– Select the number of desired program loops.



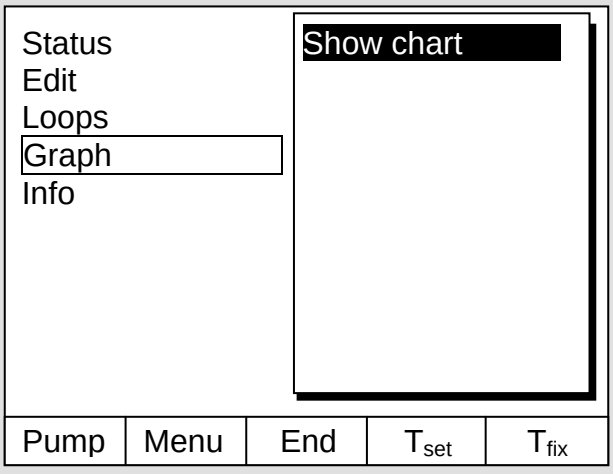

– Press the ↵ key, set the required number.
Entering 0 causes the program to repeat continuously.

– Confirm the entry with the ↵ key and return to the display.

– You can quit the Edit mode with esc or End.

### 7.10.6 Viewing the program sequence as a graph (Graph)

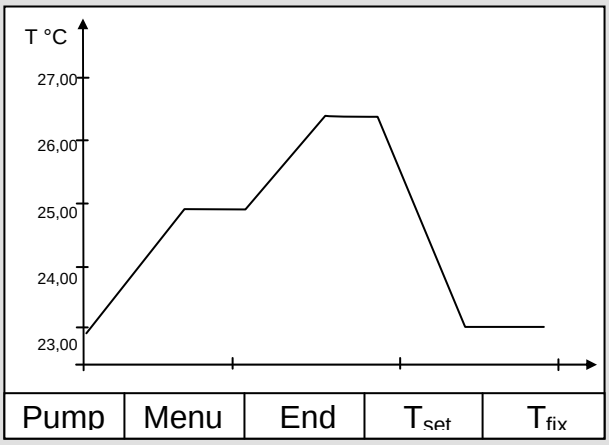
**Command** | Programmer | Programm1 | Graph




– ↓ takes you to the submenu Graph.

– Press the → key → Show chart and ↵.

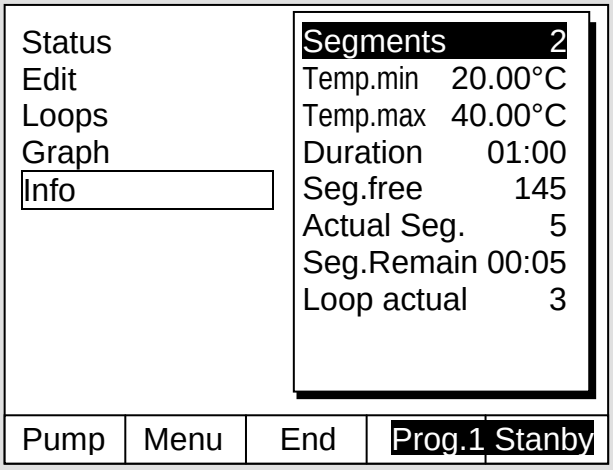
– The program sequence is shown.




– The display of the programmed temperature curve can be quit with esc or End.

### 7.10.7 Obtaining information on a program (Info)

**Command** Programmer Program1 Info




– Continue with ↓ to Info.
– Here, all information is displayed about the entered program sequence.
– Number of segments.
– Minimum temperature in °C.
– Maximum temperature in °C.
– Program duration in hh:mm.
– Number of free segments.
– Segment, which is at present (currently) being processed.
– Residual time of the current segment, in hours and minutes.
– Current pass; in the example the third of all passes is running.

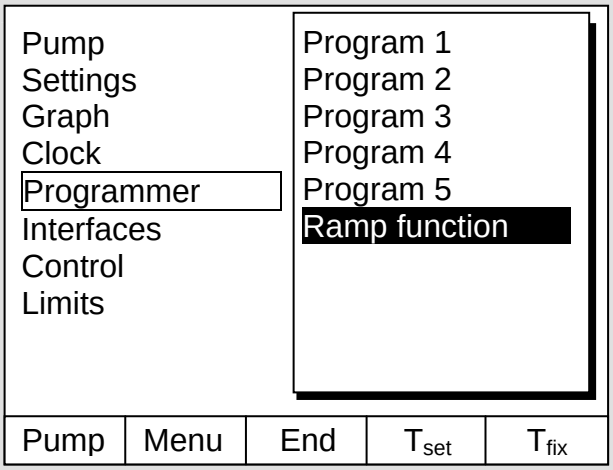
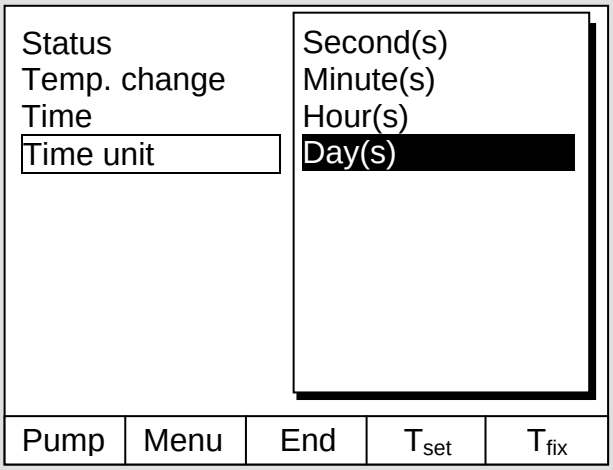
The last three points are only displayed when a program runs.

– Quit the window with esc or End.

## 7.11 Ramp function

With the ramp function temperature changes over any time period can be conveniently entered. This is especially advantageous with very low temperature changes (e.g. 0.1 °C per day).
Example: From the current outflow temperature (e.g. 242.4 °C), 200 °C of cooling is to occur over 5 days. Then the temperature change is entered as 200 °C and the time as 5 days.

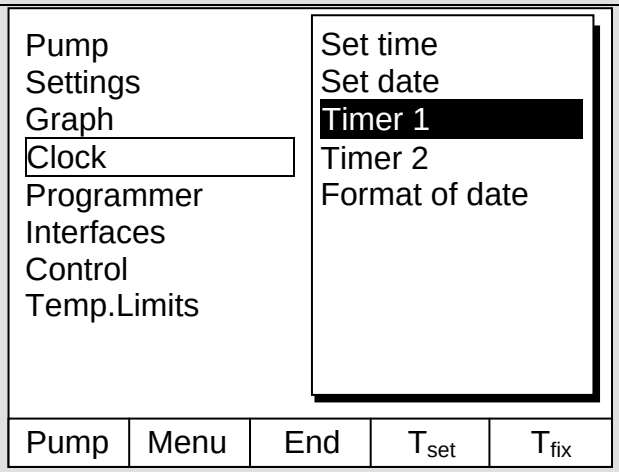
The ramp function is executed until it is manually terminated or until the temperature limits $T_{il}$ (min) or $T_{ih}$ (max) described in Section 7.8.3 are attained.

| **Command** | Ramp function |
|---|---|
|  | – Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.<br>– With the cursor keys continue to: → Programmer → Ramp function.<br>– Confirm with the key ↵. |
|  | – Enter a positive or negative temperature value with Temp. change.<br>– With Time enter a figure (without time unit).<br>– With Time unit choose between Second(s) up to Day(s).<br>– Under Status the ramp is started → Start or stopped → Stop.<br>– When the ramp function is being executed, Ramp active appears in the window bar.<br>– Without manual switch-off the ramp terminates at the latest at $T_{il}$ (min) or $T_{ih}$ (max). |

## 7.12 Timer function (Command remote control)

Using the timer function, the thermostat can carry out an action at a certain time or after a certain waiting period. Actions are: Switching on the thermostat, entering the standby mode or one of the 5 programs in the programmer.

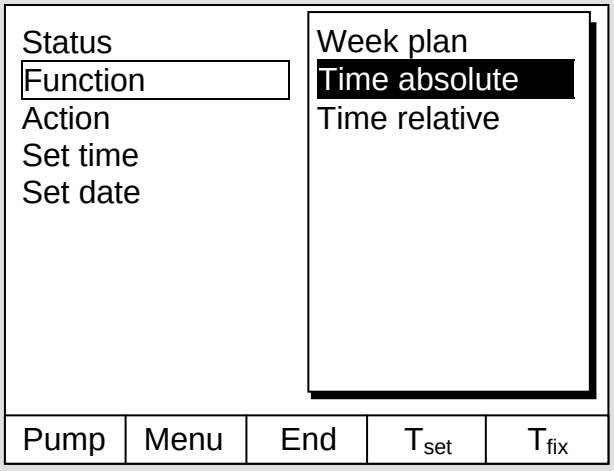
**Command** — Timer 1 Timer 2




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Clock → Timer 1,
- or to Timer 2,
- with the menu Status the selected timer is switched off or on.

The standby key does not stop the timer!

Please exercise caution when thermostat is in standby mode! The thermostat is not switched off absolutely safely.
A previously activated timer mode could unintentionally start the thermostat again from the standby mode!



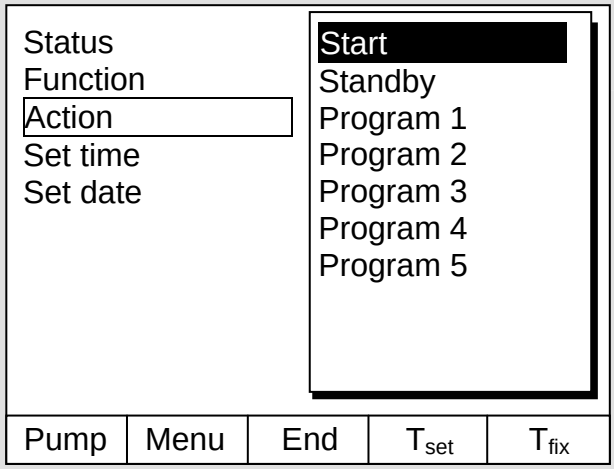

The menu Function is used to define **when** an action is executed:

- Similar to an electronic mains timer, Week plan enables two switching events to be carried out each day. The cycle is repeated after 7 days.
- Time absolute defines a time and a date on which a once-only action (switching event) occurs. The time point is set with Set time and with Set date.
- Time relative defines a waiting period after which a once-only action occurs. With Set time up to 99h:59min can be entered. (Set date is masked out with this function selection).
- If the Week plan is activated, in this window only Status, Function and Week plan are displayed.

Week plan

| | Time | Action | Time | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 07:30 | Start | 17:00 | ------- |
| Tuesday | 10:00 | Prog.4 | 17:00 | ------- |
| Wednesday | 08:00 | ------- | 17:00 | ------- |
| Thursday | 08:00 | ------- | 17:00 | ------- |
| Friday | 08:00 | ------- | 16:00 | Standby |
| Saturday | 08:00 | ------- | 17:00 | ------- |
| Sunday | 08:00 | ------- | 17:00 | ------- |

| Pump | Menu | End | $T_{set}$ | $T_{fix}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|




- Week plan → Arrange takes you to the window shown on the left.
- Using the cursor keys ↑, → select the field which is to be filled in.
- Open the input dialog of the field with ↵: Select a time in the time fields and an action in the action field.
- In the example on the right the thermostat is started on Monday at 7:30h, Program 4 is executed at 10:00h on Tuesday and the standby mode is switched in on Friday at 16:00h. Fields displaying ------ are passive.

Confirm each field selection with ↵ or quit with esc without making changes.

The menu Action is used to define **what** is to be carried out:

- Start activates the thermostat from the standby mode.
- Standby activates the standby mode (refrigerating unit, heater and pump are switched off).
- Program X all actions of this program defined in the programmer are processed.

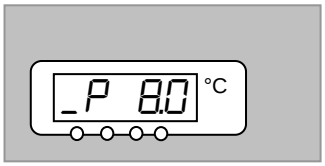
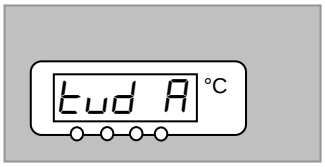
## 7.13 Control parameters

The control parameters are optimized ex-works for operation as a bath thermostat (with water as the heat transfer liquid) with internal control. The parameters are also preset for the operation of external containers with external control. Sometimes however, the operation of external containers requires adaptation. In addition, the thermal capacity and viscosity of the heat transfer liquid sometimes require adaptation.

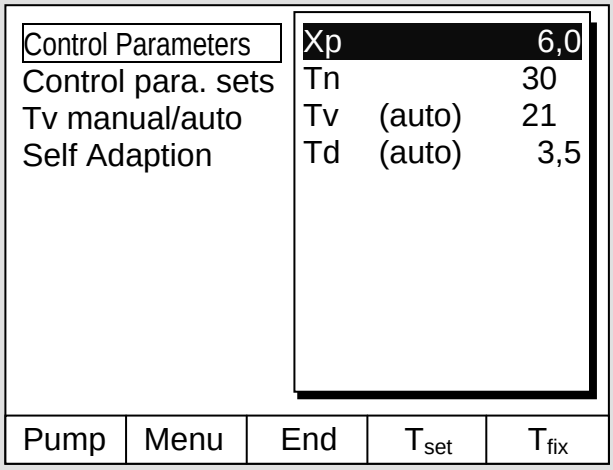
- The intelligent menu guidance with the Master and Command detects whether you have set the device (as described in Section 7.7.4), to internal or external control and only displays the relevant dialog boxes in each case.
- Your Proline Thermostat automatically optimizes some control parameters.. This automatic mechanism should only be deactivated and manually optimized in exceptional cases.

### 7.13.1 Internal control variable (integral measurement probe)

Only read further here, if you have no external temperature probe connected (and activated according to Section 7.7.4 as control variable).

| **Master** | P Id . . |
|---|---|
| 3xs to MEnu<br>1x to P Id . . | – As shown in the menu structure (⇨ 7.6.5), the parameters for the internal control variable can be set.<br>– Select the parameter with or and confirm with . The set value is displayed. Adapt it with or and confirm with .<br>– Example: Proportional range is 8.0 K. |
|  | – Proportional range _P = Xp in Kelvin.<br>– Reset time tn = Tn in seconds.<br>– Derivative time (Auto/Man) tv = Tv in seconds.<br>The thermostat logic system only permits values with Tn > Tv! |
|  | – Damping time (Auto/Man) td = Td in seconds.<br>– Tv, Td changeover to auto/ man tvd A =Auto or MA = Manual.<br>The works setting is Automatic. Only experienced control technicians should change these two parameters! |

| Command | Control Parameters |
|---|---|




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Control → Control Parameters → Control Parameters.
- The adjacent window appears.
- Change parameters marked with (auto) where necessary to manual input with Tv manual/auto.
- Select the parameters to be changed with ↓ and confirm with ↵.
- Then in the following settings window, change the value and confirm with ↵.

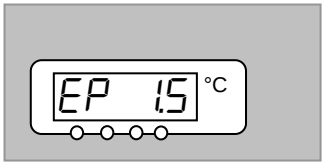
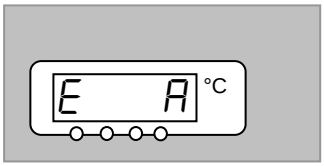
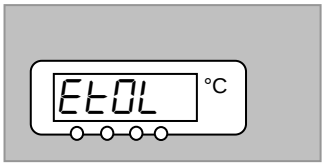
#### 7.13.1.1 Proven settings for control parameters and pump (Internal control)

| Device type | Heat transfer liquid | Xp _P | Tn tn | Tv tu | Td td | Pump level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P 8 | Water | 4.0 | 50 | 35 | 6 | 4 |
| P 8 | Water | 4.0 | 30 | --- | --- | 4 |
| P 8 | Water-Glycol | 4.0 | 30 | --- | --- | 4 |

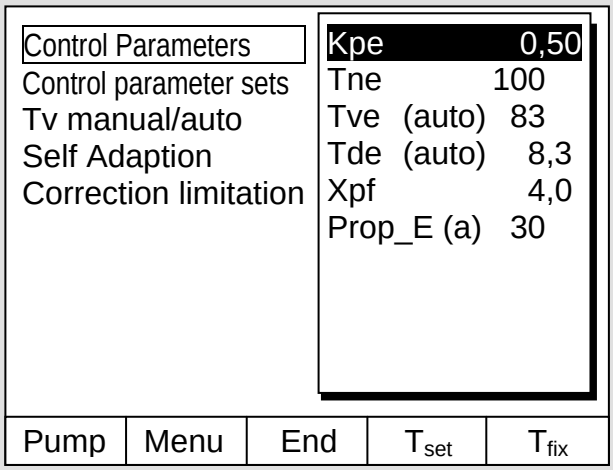
### 7.13.2 External control variable (External measurement probe)

You only need to read further here if you have connected an external temperature probe or the actual temperature is read in from a module (and you have activated it as control variable according to (⇨ Section 7.7.4)).

Only modify the control parameters if you have knowledge of control techniques.
The control system for external actual values is implemented for improvement of the control behavior as a two-stage cascade controller. A "master controller" determines the "internal setpoint" from the temperature setpoint and the external temperature, passed to the slave controller. The control value of the slave controller controls the heating.
When a setpoint step change is specified, it may be that the optimum control would set a bath temperature, which might significantly exceed the temperature desired on the external vessel. There is a correction limitation, which specifies the maximum permissible deviation between the temperature on the external load and the bath temperature.

| **Master** | PId .. |
|---|---|
| ↵ 3xs ⌄ to mEnu ↵<br>1x ⌄ to PId .. ↵ | – As shown in the menu structure (⇨ 7.6.6), the parameters for the external control variable can now be set.<br>– Select the parameter with ⌄ or ⌃ and confirm with ↵. The set value is displayed. Adapt it with ⌄ or ⌃ confirm with ↵.<br>– Example: Proportional factor of the master controller Kpe = 1.5. |
|  | Parameters **Ma**ster controller ($PIDT_1$-controller):<br>– Ma proportional factor: EP = Kpe as factor.<br>– Ma proportional range: Eb = Prop_E in Kelvin.<br>– Ma reset time: En = Tne in seconds.<br>– Ma derivative time (auto/ man) Ev = Tve in seconds.<br>The thermostat logic system only permits values with Tne > Tve!<br>– Ma damping time (auto/ man) Ed = Tde in seconds. |
| | Parameter **Sl**ave controller (P-controller):<br>– Sl proportional range: iP = Xpf in Kelvin. |
|  <br>  | – Tve, Tde, Prop_E changeover to Auto/ Man E A = Automatic or mA = Manual.<br>Works setting is Automatic. These three parameters should only be modified by experienced control technicians!<br>Hold ↵ pressed for 3s, then make changes.<br>– Correction limitation EtOL . See introduction. |

**Command** — Control Parameters




- Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
- With the cursor keys continue to: → Control → Control Parameters → Control Parameters.
- The adjacent window appears. Parameter endings: e = Master controller, f = Slave controller.
- Where applicable change parameters marked with (auto) to manual input with Tv manual/auto.
- Select the parameters to be changed with ↓ and confirm with ↵.
- Then change the value in the following settings window and confirm with ↵.
- Correction limitation see introduction.

#### 7.13.2.1 Proven settings for control parameters and pump (External control):

| External consumer | | | | | Master controller (External controller) | | | | | Slave controller (Internal controller) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Device type** | **Heat transfer liquid** | **Field of application** | **Volume [L]** | **Hose length [m]** | Kpe EP | Tne En | Tve Eu | Tde Ed | Prop_E Eb | Xpf iP | **Pump level** |
| P 8 | Water | Double wall glass vessel | 2.5 | 2x1 | 2.0 | 80 | 60 | 5.0 | 30 | 4.0 | 5 |
| P 8 | Water | Double wall glass vessel | 2.5 | 2x1 | 2.0 | 150 | 130 | 5.0 | 30 | 3.0 | 5 |
| P 8 | Water | Double wall stainless steel vessel with water | 0.7 | 2x1 | 0.5 | 70 | 50 | 5.0 | 30 | 3.0 | 5 |

#### 7.13.2.2 Steps for setting the control parameters for external control

1. Activate external control (⇨ 7.7.4).
2. Setting the slave controller:

2.1. Set parameters to auto; Xpf see table (⇨ 7.13.2.1) (empirical value) in dependence upon:

- Check for thermostat type and change when necessary (P....) (⇨ 9.2.1).
- Choose heat transfer liquid with low viscosity and high thermal capacity. Ranking: Water, ethanol, water-glycol, oil, Fluorinert®,
- set pump level as high as possible,
- make bath circulation strong and fast,
- choose hose length as short as possible, i.e. 2 x 1m,
- choose hose cross section as large as possible, i.e. ½ inch,
- throughput through the external load as large as possible.

2.2. Xpf Setting:

- when oscillating with short period occur (i.e. 30 s) ➔ Xpf lower, otherwise higher,
- in case of bad thermal coupling and large thermal mass ➔ high (i.e. 2...5, or even higher),
- in case of good thermal coupling and small thermal mass ➔ small (i.e. 0.2 ... 0.7),
- when rapid temperature response is required simple internal control should be preferred. Otherwise select very small Xpf (0.05 ... 0.1).

3. Setting the master controller ($PIDT_1$-controller):

- Start with setting Auto and proceed with Manual only when necessary.

3.1. Kpe setting:

- Start with empirical values from table (⇨ 7.13.2.1).
- In case of oscillations (with large period, i.e.10 min) ➔ Kpe higher, otherwise lower.

3.2. – Tne/ Tve/ Tde setting:

- Start with empirical values from table (⇨ 7.13.2.1) and with high numbers (Tne = 70 s ... 200 s; Tve = 50 s ... 150 s),
- with lower numbers ➔ faster approach, otherwise slower approach with lower oscillations,
- Tve: to reduce overshot ➔ Tve higher, otherwise lower,
- Tde (damping for Tve): in general approximately 10% of Tve.

4. Correction limitation ( or outflow temperature limitation) (⇨ 7.13.2) and temperature limits (Til/ Tih) (⇨ 7.8.3)

- make settings in accordance with the boundary conditions. Examples:

| **Heat transfer liquid** | **Correction limitation** | **Til** | **Tih** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water | depending on the external vessel size and the heat transfer liquid | +2 °C | +95 °C |
| Ethanol | | Minimum | +40 °C |

Tools to watch the time behavior:

- Graph mode of the Command remote control,
- LAUDA Wintherm PC-program.

### 7.13.3 Internal and external control parameter sets

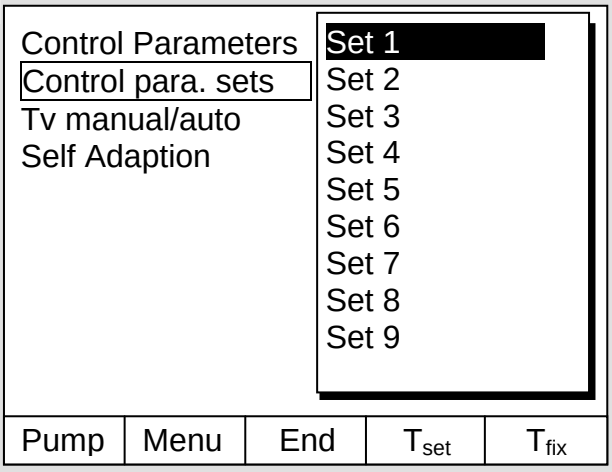
If a thermostat is used for a number of applications, which always leads to a change of the control parameters, these control parameters (up to 9 sets) can be saved in the thermostat and activated again as required.

Also saving is useful for finding the best control parameters; in this way external management of the control parameters can be avoided.

There are 9 sets (each for internal and external sets of control parameters) saved at the factory.
In this menu the control parameters cannot be edited, they are only displayed.

- With Activate the currently valid control parameters are used.
- With Upload actual the actual ones are read in and saved (for later reuse).
- With Default the set of control parameters saved at the works is loaded again (in this case the control parameters set by the customer are lost).

| **Command** | Control parameter sets |
|---|---|



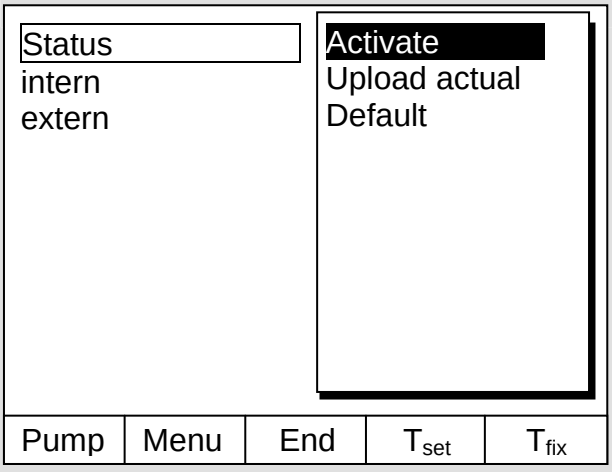

– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.

– With the cursor keys continue to: → Control → Control Parameters → Control para. sets.

– The adjacent window appears. Set 1 to Set 9.

– Select the desired set with ↓ and confirm with ↵.

– Select the desired set to be changed with ↓ and confirm with ↵.




– In the setting window (see left) the selected set is listed under intern or extern in the display.

– Under Status the previously selected set:
is activated,
is read in and
the set, who was saved at the factory, is restored.

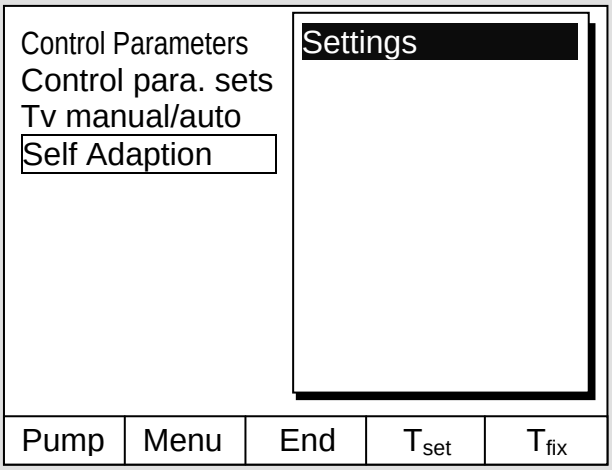
**Editing the control parameter sets**

The change in the control parameters is explained in Section 7.13.1 / 7.13.2 (internal / external). Once the value has been changed and confirmed, the set number, e.g. Set 3 and Upload actual, the new value is accepted into the control parameter set to be changed (Set 3) via the command Control parameter sets.

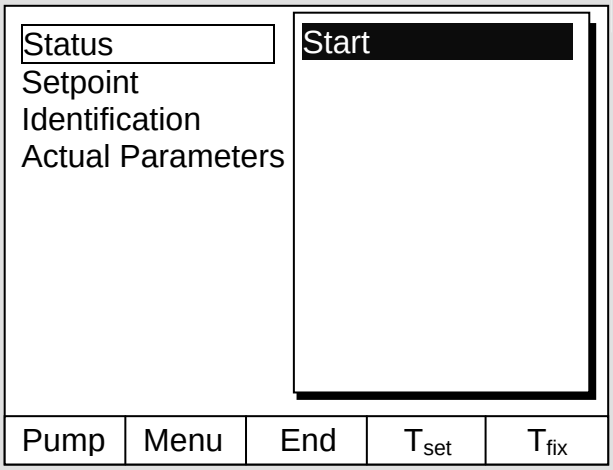
### 7.13.4 Self Adaption (only Command remote control)

The function Self Adaption can be used to detect automatically the optimal control parameters for internal or external control.
This function is available from software version 2.18 of Command. For thermostats with an older software version a software update is necessary.
The Self Adaption determines the parameters by a test run of the thermostat. In this case the thermostat and, if applicable, the external application must be ready for operation.
The Self Adaption will be performed with the actually set pump step. Best results can be achieved with high pump steps.
The test run must be performed at a passive system; this means that during the test run a exo- or endtherrmic reaction mustn't take place.
The test run takes depending on the external application about 30 minutes to 3 hours. The bath temperature will oscillate in this time less than about ±15 Kelvin around the set temperature. After the test run the detected control parameters will be taken over as control parameters automatically.

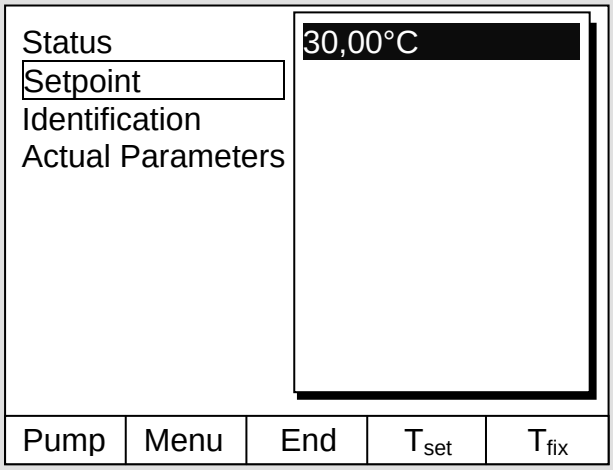
| **Command** | Self Adaption |
|---|---|




– Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.
– With the cursor keys continue to: → Control → Control Parameters → Self Adaption → Settings.
– Confirm selection with ↵.

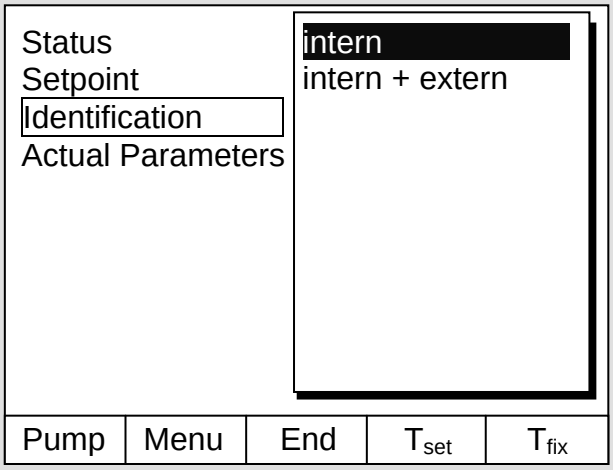



– The window shown adjacent appears.
– With the menu Status the test run of the Self Adaption can be started. When the Self Adaption is finished, the test run will be terminated automatically.
– As soon as start ↵ is pressed, in the sofkey area the information Adaption on will be displayed followed by the actual status of the test run.

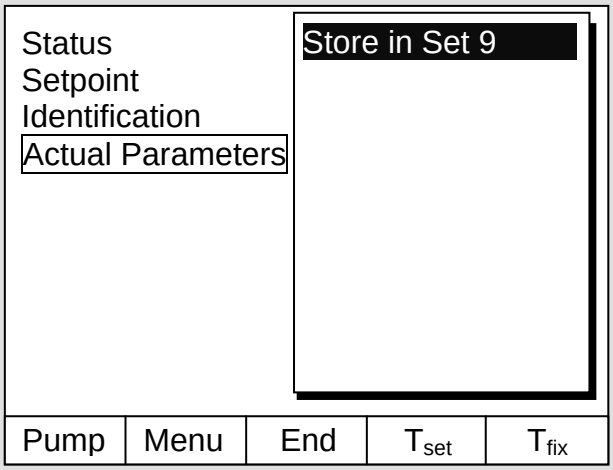



– With the menu **Setpoint** the set temperature for the test run can be set.
The bath temperature will oscillate less than about ±15 Kelvin around the set temperature.

– Change the display in the adjacent window and accept with ↵.




– With the menu **Identification** the optimal control parameters for internal control or for the internal control and the external control can be detected automatically.
To detect the control parameters for the external application, a temperature probe must be connected to the thermostat.




– With the menu **Actual Parameters** the actual set control parameters can be stored in parameter set 9.
After the test run the detected control parameters will be taken over as control parameters automatically. If the parameters found do not fulfil your expectations, the before set parameters can be restored (⇨ **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**).

## 7.14 Alarms, Warnings and Errors

The SelfCheck Assistant of your Proline Thermostat monitors more than 50 device parameters and triggers alarms, warnings or errors as appropriate.
All warnings and alarms are shown on the Command remote control in plain text. Errors are shown in plain text on the Command remote control in an error list.

**Alarms**: Alarms are safety relevant. Pump and heater unit will be shut off.

**Warnings**: Warnings normally are not safety relevant. The thermostat continues to operate.

**Errors**: When an error occurs, switch of the device. If the error is always present after switching on the device, please inform the LAUDA Service Constant Temperature Equipment (⇨ 9.4).

Find cause of alarm or warning and rectify where necessary. Then press ↵ on the Master keyboard in order to remove the alarm message. Warning messages can be removed either on the Master keyboard with ↵ or on the Command board with ↵.

Warnings may be ignored by pressing ∧ or ∨ on the Master keyboard or by activating the Screen Softkey on the Command remote control. Otherwise warnings will be repeated periodically.

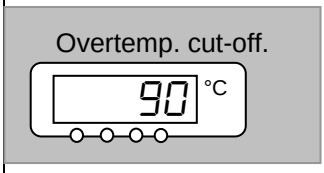
### 7.14.1 Overtemperature protection and checking

The units are designed for operation with non-flammable and flammable liquids to DIN EN 61010-2-010.

$T_{max}$

Setting the overtemperature cut-off: Recommended setting: 5 °C above desired bath temperature.

**Caution!!** The overtemperature switch point $T_{max}$ is being controlled by a system that works independent of the internal bath control. The set-point setting can be limited independently to $T_{max}$ with the functions $T_{ih}$ and $T_{il}$ (⇨ 7.8.3).




– The cut-off point is displayed in the LED display on pressing the key $T_{max}$.

Changing the overtemperature cut-off point:

– For safety, and to guard against unintentional adjustment, the key $T_{max}$ must be held pressed during all the following entries. Now, briefly press ↵. The display flashes and the overtemperature cut-off can be set with the keys ∧ or ∨.

– Quit the change mode by pressing ↵ again or automatically after 5 seconds, while you keep $T_{max}$ pressed.

– This somewhat complicated procedure is intended to prevent unintentional adjustment.

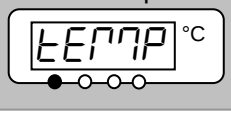
– Not higher than 25 °C below the fire point of the heat transfer liquid used (⇨ 6.3 and 6.4).

– The setting range is restricted to 5 °C above the upper limit of the working temperature range (Tih ⇨ 7.8.3).

– If the bath temperature rises above the overtemperature cut-off:

1. Alarm sounds as dual-tone signal.

Overtemp. alarm




2. tEMP for overtemperature appears in the display.
3. The red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
   → Heater switches off on both poles,
   → Pump is switched off electronically.

– Rectify cause of fault.

– Wait until the bath temperature has cooled below the cut-off point or set the cut-off point higher than the bath temperature. When tEMP is shown in the display:

– Unlock with the ↵ key.

– Unlocking is not possible on the Command remote control!

☞ – Before longer periods of unsupervised operation, the **overtemperature protection should be checked. To do this:**

– Slowly lower $T_{max}$, as described above.
  → Cut-off at the bath temperature should occur.

– Step 1 – 2 (see above) must follow.

– Set the overtemperature cut-off higher than the bath temperature again and wait until tEMP appears in the display.

– Unlock with the ↵ key.

– Unlocking is not possible on the Command remote control!

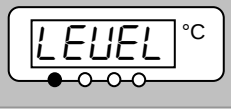
| **Command** | Overtemperature alarm! |
|---|---|
| ⚠ | – Overtemperature alarm! is shown in the display and signifies that unlocking is only possible on the Master control panel. |

### 7.14.2 Low-level alarm and low-level checking

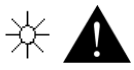
If the liquid level falls so far that the heating element is no longer completely covered with liquid, an alarm is initiated:

1. The alarm sounds as a dual-tone signal.

Level alarm




2. Display for LEVEL (low level) is shown when the bath contains too little liquid.
3. The red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
   → Heater switches off on both poles,
   → VarioFlex pump is switched off.



– Find the cause of the fault and, where necessary, top up for missing heat transfer liquid (⇨ 6.3 und 6.4).

– Press the Enter key.

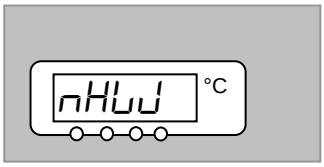
– Also press this key if the unit has been switched off in the fault state.

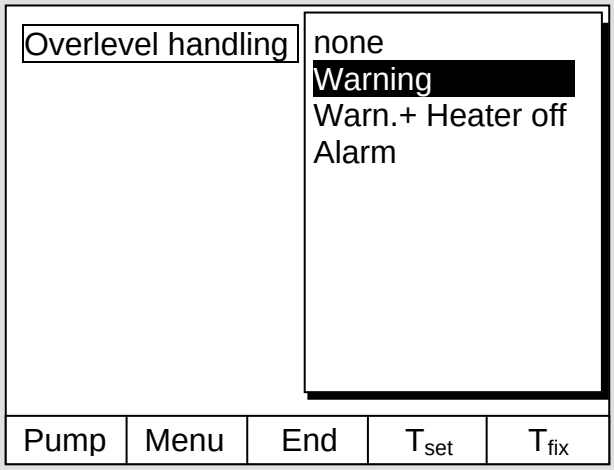
| | |
|---|---|
| | – **Checking the safety system at regular intervals** by lowering the bath level. To do this, push hose onto pump connector and pump heat transfer liquid into a suitable vessel.<br>– Step 1 – 2 must follow. |
| | – With this test the bath temperature must not be below 0 °C or above max. 50 °C, otherwise there is a risk of burning!<br>– If irregularities arise during the checking of the safety devices, switch off the unit immediately and pull out the mains plug!<br>– Have the equipment checked by LAUDA Service Constant Temperature Equipment! |
| **Command** | Low-level alarm! |
| | – Low-level alarm is shown in the display and signifies that unlocking is only possible on the Master control panel. |

### 7.14.3 High-level settings

Different reactions can be chosen when the level sensor detects the height of the heat transfer liquid level. Depending on the setup, heat transfer liquid or operation conditions, one of the following settings may be suitable:

| Setting | Master settings | Command settings | Reaction and application recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|
| *No warning* | nHnon | none | Select only when no safety sensitive application. I.e. water as heat transfer liquid. |
| Warning | nHUU | Warning | Acoustic and optical warning as long as the level goes down. This is the factory setting. |
| Warning and heater off | nHUUH | Warning + heater off | *Warning* and additional *heater off* as long as the level goes down. Recommended for flammable heat transfer liquids with much higher flash point and temperatures above 100 °C. |
| Alarm | nHALA | Alarm | *Alarm* switches off the pump and the heater until the alarm is removed by pressing ↵ on the Master keyboard. Recommended for external loads and flammable liquids. |

| **Master** | nHLd |
|---|---|
| 4 xs to Mod. to SEC. . . 2x | – Choose the menu for the high level reaction.<br>– The factory setting is nHLd. That is a warning. |
|  | – Press to enter the setup mode. The current setting flashes.<br>– Choose a setting from the above list. |

| **Command** | Overlevel handling |
|---|---|
|  | – Open the device parameter menu via the soft key Menu.<br>– With the cursor keys continue to: → Settings → Overlevel handling.<br>– The shown window appears.<br>– Select the preferred parameter with or and confirm with .<br>See introduction for details. |

### 7.14.4 High-level warning or alarm

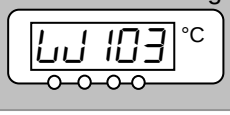
3 Sec.

– Acoustic warning signal sounds for 3 seconds when the liquid level rises so far that the uppermost switching point of the level sensor has been reached.

Or in case the warning function as described in (⇨ 7.14.3) was chosen:

– The acoustic signal with dual-tone sounds.

Level warning

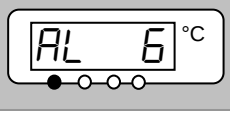



– Warning LJArn 103 (high level) appears when the bath contains too much liquid.

– The LJArn flashes by turns with the numeral.

Ir in case the alarm function as described in 7.14.3 was chosen:

Level alarm




– The acoustic signal with dual-tone sounds.

– The red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
→ Heater switches off on both poles,
→ Pump unit is switched off electronically.

– Find the cause of the fault. Possible causes may be:

1. Volume expansion on heating.
2. Feed to an external vessel may be interrupted so that only return suction is possible.
3. Heat transfer liquid taking up moisture.

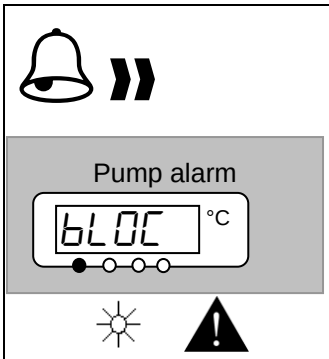
– At Alarm: Press Enter key. Warnings disappear automatically when the cause is gone.

– Also press this key if the unit has been switched off in the fault state. Warnings disappear automatically when the cause is gone.

| **Command** | High-level warning/ alarm |
|---|---|

– The display shows
Warning. To release press Enter key
Security 3 Level too high
or
Alarm AL 6: Level too high is shown in the display and signifies that unlocking is only possible on the Master control panel.

### 7.14.5 Pump-motor supervision: Overload or blockage




The SelfCheck Assistant monitors the VarioFlex Pump:

1. Alarm sounds as dual-tone signal for pump-motor overload or blockage.
2. Display of bLOC signals blockage.
3. The red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
   → Heater switches off on both poles,
   → Pump unit is switched off electronically.

– Find the cause of the fault. Perhaps the viscosity of the heat transfer liquid is too high or the pump is blocked.

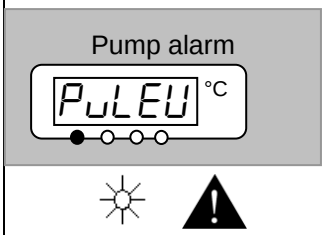
– Press the Enter key.

– Also press this key if the unit has been switched off in the fault state.

| **Command** | Pump-motor alarm! |
|---|---|

– Pump-motor alarm is shown in the display and signifies that unlocking is only possible on the Master control panel.

### 7.14.6 Pump-motor supervision: Dry running




The SelfCheck Assistant monitors the VarioFlex pump:

1. Alarm sounds as dual-tone signal when the pump runs without liquid. This can only occur when the float level measurement has failed.
2. The display of PuLEU signals that the SelfCheck Assistant has detected a pump low level.
3. The red LED ☼ above the fault triangle ⚠ flashes.
   → Heater switches off on both poles,
   → Pump unit is switched off electronically.

☞ The cause of the failure of the level measurement with the floatation sensor must be found and rectified. Perhaps foreign bodies in the bath block it.

– Press the Enter key.

– Also press this key if the unit has been switched off in the fault state.

| **Command** | Alarm! Low level (pump) |
|---|---|

– Alarm! Low level (pump) is shown in the display and signifies that unlocking is only possible on the Master control panel.

### 7.14.7 Fault list “Alarms and Warnings”

**Alarms**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| PuLEU | Pump too fast (low level) |
| LEUEL | Low level alarm in the level sensor |
| tEMP | Overtemperature (t > tmax) |
| bLOC | Pump blocked (no rotation) |
| CFAIL | Command connection interrupt |
| AL 1 | Temperature signal of external Pt100 missing |
| AL 2 | Temperature signal of analogue input missing |
| AL 3 | Temperature signal of serial port missing |
| AL 4 | Analogue module: Current input 1 interrupted |
| AL 5 | Analogue module: Current input 2 interrupted |
| AL 6 | Protection system: High bath level |
| AL 7 | Error digital input (from V 1.30 on) |
| AL 8 | Refill fail |

**Warnings from “Master-Display”**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| uu 1 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| uu 2 | Watchdog-Reset |
| uu 3 | til-limitation active |
| uu 4 | tih-limitation active |
| uu 5 | Heatsink temperature |
| | |
| | |
| uu 11 | Software version of protection system too old |
| uu 12 | Software version of operating system too old |
| uu 14 | Software version of analogue Interface too old |
| uu 15 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| uu 16 | Software version of contact I/0 module too old |
| uu 17 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| uu 18 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| uu 19 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| uu 20 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| uu 21 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| uu 22 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| uu 23 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| uu 24 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from “Safety system”**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| uu 101 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| uu 102 | Watchdog-Reset |
| uu 103 | Close to bath overflow |
| uu 104 | Bath level is approaching switch off level or is out of optional range |
| uu 105 | Heater 1 break |
| uu 106 | Heater 2 break |
| uu 107 | Heater 3 break |
| uu 110 | Software version of control system too old |
| uu 112 | Software version of operating system too old |
| uu 114 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| uu 115 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| uu 116 | Software version of contact I/0 module too old |
| uu 117 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| uu 118 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| uu 119 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| uu 120 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| uu 121 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| uu 122 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| uu 123 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| uu 124 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from "Command-Display"**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| UU201 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| UU202 | Watchdog-Reset |
| UU203 | RTC Voltage drop recognised: Battery failure |
| UU210 | Software version of control system too old |
| UU211 | Software version of protection system too old |
| | |
| UU214 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| UU215 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| UU216 | Software version of contact I/0 too old |
| UU217 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| UU218 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| UU219 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| UU220 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| UU221 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| UU222 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| UU223 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| UU224 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from "Cooling system"**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| UU301 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| UU302 | Watchdog-Reset |
| UU303 | sm.stell_min still not determined ➔ Adaptation run necessary |
| UU304 | Pressure switch 1 operated |
| UU305 | Condenser dirty (➔ cleaning) |
| UU310 | Software version of control system too old |
| UU311 | Software version of protection system too old |
| UU312 | Software version of operation system too old |
| UU314 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| UU315 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| UU316 | Software version of contact I/0 too old |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

**Warnings from "Analogue-Module"**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| UU401 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| UU402 | Watchdog-Reset |
| UU410 | Software version of control system too old |
| UU411 | Software version of protection system too old |
| UU412 | Software version of operation system too old |
| UU413 | Software version of refrigeration system too old |
| UU415 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| UU416 | Software version of contact I/0 too old |
| UU417 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| UU418 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| UU419 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| UU420 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| UU421 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| UU422 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| UU423 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| UU424 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from "RS 232/485-Module"**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| UU501 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| UU502 | Watchdog-Reset |
| UU510 | Software version of control system too old |
| UU511 | Software version of protection system too old |
| UU512 | Software version of operation system too old |
| UU413 | Software version of refrigeration system too old |
| UU514 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| UU516 | Software version of contact I/0 too old |
| UU517 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| UU518 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| UU519 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| UU520 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| UU521 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| UU522 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| UU523 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| UU524 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from "Contact I/0-Module"**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| bJ601 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| bJ602 | Watchdog-Reset |
| bJ610 | Software version of control system too old |
| bJ611 | Software version of protection system too old |
| bJ612 | Software version of operation system too old |
| bJ613 | Software version of refrigeration system too old |
| bJ614 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| bJ615 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| bJ617 | Software version of Valve 0 too old |
| bJ618 | Software version of Valve 1 too old |
| bJ619 | Software version of Valve 2 too old |
| bJ620 | Software version of Valve 3 too old |
| bJ621 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| bJ622 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| bJ623 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| bJ624 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

**Warnings from "Solenoid valve" (Code 7, 8, 9XX)**

| Message | Meaning |
|---|---|
| bJ701 | Overflow of CAN receipt |
| bJ702 | Watchdog-Reset |
| bJ710 | Software version of control system too old |
| bJ711 | Software version of protection system too old |
| bJ712 | Software version of operation system too old |
| bJ713 | Software version of refrigeration system too old |
| bJ714 | Software version of analogue interface too old |
| bJ715 | Software version of RS 232 too old |
| bJ716 | Software version of contact I/0 too old |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| bJ721 | Software version of Pump 0 too old |
| bJ722 | Software version of Pump 1 too old |
| bJ723 | Software version of Pump 2 too old |
| bJ724 | Software version of Pump 3 too old |

## 7.15 RS 232 / RS 485 Interface (only Command or Module)

### 7.15.1 Connecting cables and interface test RS 232

| Computer | | | | | Thermostat | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Signal | 9-pin sub-D-socket | | 25-pin sub-D-socket | | 9-pin sub-D-socket | | Signal |
| | ① | ② | ① | ② | ① | ② | |
| R x D | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | T x D |
| T x D | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | R x D |
| DTR | 4 | | 20 | | 4 | | DSR |
| Signal Ground | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | Signal Ground |
| DSR | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | DTR |
| RTS | 7 | | 4 | | 7 | | CTS |
| CTS | 8 | | 5 | | 8 | | RTS |

① with hardware handshake: For connecting a thermostat to the PC use 1:1 cable and not a null-modem cable!

② without hardware handshake: the computer / PC must be set to the operating mode “without hardware handshake”.

- Use screened connecting cable.
- Connect screen to connector case.
- The connections are galvanically isolated from the rest of the electronics.
- Any pins not in use must not be connected!

When a PC is connected up the RS 232 interface can easily be tested using the Microsoft Windows operating system. On Windows® 95/ 98/ NT/ XP with the “Hyper Terminal” program.

Alternatives for Windows Vista and Windows 7:

- Download of different freeware programs from internet.
- Copy program "Hyper Terminal" from an old installed operating system.

To do this: Copy hypertrm.exe from C:\Programs\Windows NT and both files DLLS hypertrm.dll and hticons.dll from C:\WINDOWS\system32. Put the files in any directory and use it as portable App. Now you have access to the RS 232 interface.

### 7.15.2 Protocol RS 232

- The interface operates with 1 stop bit, no parity bit and 8 data bits.
- Transfer rate either: 2400, 4800, 9600 (factory setting) or 19200 baud as selected.
- The RS 232 interface can be operated with or without hardware handshake, (RTS/CTS).
- The command from the computer must be terminated with CR, CRLF, or LFCR.
- The response of the thermostat is always terminated with CRLF.

CR = Carriage Return (Hex: 0D)
LF = Line Feed (Hex: 0A)

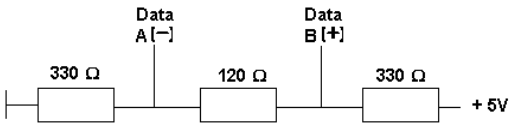
**Example:** Transfer of setpoint 30,5 °C to the thermostat

| Computer | Thermostat |
|---|---|
| „OUT_SP_00_30.5“CRLF | ⇨ |
| ⇦ | „OK“CRLF |

### 7.15.3 Connecting cable RS 485

| **Thermostat** | |
|---|---|
| **9-pin sub-D-socket** | |
| Pin | Data |
| 1 | Data A (-) |
| 5 | SG (Signal Ground) optional |
| 6 | Data B (+) |

- Use screened connecting cables.
- Connect screen to connector case.
- The connections are galvanically isolated from the rest of the electronics.
- Any pins not in use must not be connected!!




An **RS 485** bus always requires bus termination in the form of a termination network which ensures a defined rest status in the high-resistance phases of bus operation. The bus termination is as follows:

This termination network is usually incorporated on the PC plug-in card (RS 485).

### 7.15.4 Protocol RS 485

- The interface operates with 1 stop bit, no parity bit and 8 data bits.
- Transfer rate either: 2400, 4800, 9600 (Factory setting) or 19200 baud as selected.
- The RS 485 commands are always preceded by the device address. There is provision for 127 addresses. The address must always have 3 digits. (A000_...to A127_...).
- The command from the computer must be terminated with CR.
- The response of the thermostat is always terminated with CR.

CR = Carriage Return (Hex: 0D)

**Example:** Transfer of setpoint 30.5 °C to the thermostat with address 15.

| Computer | Thermostat |
|---|---|
| „A015_OUT_SP_00_30.5“CR | ⇨ |
| ⇦ | „A015_OK“CR |

### 7.15.5 Write commands (Data commands to the thermostat)

| Command | Explanation |
|---|---|
| OUT_PV_05_XXX.XX | External temperature given via interface |
| OUT_SP_00_XXX.XX | Set value transfer with max. 3 places before the decimal point and max. 2 places after it |
| OUT_SP_01_XXX | Pump power level 1 to 8 |
| OUT_SP_02_XXX | Operation mode cooling (0 = OFF / 1 = ON / 2 = AUTOMATIC) |
| OUT_SP_04_XXX.X | TiH outflow temperature limit, high limit |
| OUT_SP_05_XXX.X | TiL outflow temperature limit, low limit |
| | |
| OUT_PAR_00_XX.X | Setting of control parameter Xp |
| OUT_PAR_01_XXX | Setting of control parameter Tn (5...180 s; 181 = Off) |
| OUT_PAR_02_XXX | Setting of control parameter Tv |
| OUT_PAR_03_XX.X | Setting of control parameter Td |
| OUT_PAR_04_X.XX | Setting of control parameter KpE |
| OUT_PAR_05_XXX | Setting of control parameter TnE (5…979 s; 980 = Off) |
| OUT_PAR_06_XXX | Setting of control parameter TvE |
| OUT_PAR_07_XX.X | Setting of control parameter TdE |
| OUT_PAR_09_XXX.X | Setting of the max. outflow temperature limit |
| OUT_PAR_10_XX.X | Setting of control parameter XpF |
| OUT_PAR_14_XXX.X | Setting of the setpoint offset |
| OUT_PAR_15_XXX | Setting of control parameter PropE |
| | |
| OUT_MODE_00_X | Keys Master: 0 = free / 1 = inhibited (corresponds to “KEY”) |
| OUT_MODE_01_X | Control: 0 = internal / 1 = external Pt100 / 2 = external Analogue / 3 = external Serial |
| OUT_MODE_03_X | Keys Command: 0 = free / 1 = inhibited |
| OUT_MODE_04_X | Setpoint offset source: 0=normal/ 1=ext.Pt/ 2=ext.analog/ 3=ext.serial |
| | |
| START | Switches the device on (from Standby). See safety information (⇨ 7.7.3). |
| STOP | Switches the device into Standby (pump, heater off) |
| | |
| RMP_SELECT_X | Selection of the programme (1...5) to which the further instructions apply. When the unit is switched on, programme 5 is selected automatically. |
| RMP_START | Start the programmer |
| RMP_PAUSE | Hold (pause) the programmer |
| RMP_CONT | Restart the programmer after pause |
| RMP_STOP | Terminate the programmer |
| RMP_RESET | Delete the programmer (all Segments) |

| | |
|---|---|
| RMP_OUT_00_XXX.XX_XXXXX_ XXX.XX_X | Set a programme segment (temperature and time, tolerance and pump level). A segment is added and appropriate values are applied to it. |
| RMP_OUT_02_XXX | Number of times the programme runs: 0 = unlimited / 1...250. |

- For "_" use also " " (blank character).
- Response from thermostat "OK" or in case of error "ERR_X" (RS 485 interface e.g. "A015_OK" or in case of error "A015_ERR_X".).

**Permitted data formats:**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -XXX.XX | -XXX.X | -XXX. | -XXX | XXX.XX | XXX.X | XXX. | XXX |
| -XX.XX | -XX.X | -XX. | -XX | XX.XX | XX.X | XX. | XX |
| -X.XX | -X.X | -X. | -X | X.XX | X.X | X. | X |
| -.XX | -.X | .XX | .X | | | | |

### 7.15.6 Read commands (Data requested from the thermostat)

| Command | Explanation |
|---|---|
| IN_PV_00 | Interrogation of bath temperature (outflow temperature) |
| IN_PV_01 | Indication of the controlled temperature (int./ext. Pt/ext. Analogue/ext. Serial) |
| IN_PV_03 | Interrogation of external temperature TE (Pt100) |
| IN_PV_04 | Interrogation of external temperature TE (Analogue input) |
| IN_PV_05 | Interrogation of current bath level |
| IN_PV_10 | Interrogation of bath temperature (outflow temperature) **in 0.001 °C** |
| IN_PV_13 | Interrogation of external temperature TE (Pt100) **in 0.001 °C** |
| | |
| IN_SP_00 | Interrogation of temperature setpoint |
| IN_SP_01 | Interrogation of current pump power stage |
| IN_SP_02 | Interrogation of cooling operation mode (0 = OFF / 1 = ON / 2 = AUTOMATIC) |
| IN_SP_03 | Interrogation of current overtemperature switch-off point |
| IN_SP_04 | Interrogation of current outflow temperature limit TiH |
| IN_SP_05 | Interrogation of current outflow temperature limit TiL |
| | |
| IN_PAR_00 | Interrogation of the control parameter Xp |
| IN_PAR_01 | Interrogation of the control parameter Tn (181 = OFF) |
| IN_PAR_02 | Interrogation of the control parameterTv |
| IN_PAR_03 | Interrogation of the control parameter Td |
| IN_PAR_04 | Interrogation of the control parameter KpE |
| IN_PAR_05 | Interrogation of the control parameter TnE (980 = OFF) |
| IN_PAR_06 | Interrogation of the control parameter TvE (0 = OFF) |
| IN_PAR_07 | Interrogation of the control parameter TdE |
| IN_PAR_09 | Interrogation of the correction limitation |
| IN_PAR_10 | Interrogation of the control parameter XpF |
| IN_PAR_14 | Interrogation of the setpoint offset |
| IN_PAR_15 | Interrogation of the control parameter PropE |
| | |
| IN_DI_01 | Status of contact input 1: 0 = open/ 1 = closed |
| IN_DI_02 | Status of contact input 2: 0 = open/ 1 = closed |

| Command | Explanation |
|---|---|
| IN_DI_03 | Status of contact input 3: 0 = open/ 1 = closed |
| | |
| IN_DO_01 | Status of Contact output 1:<br>0 = make-contact open/ 1 = make-contact closed |
| IN_DO_02 | Status of Contact output 2:<br>0 = make-contact open/ 1 = make-contact closed |
| IN_DO_03 | Status of Contact output 3:<br>0 = make-contact open/ 1 = make-contact closed |
| | |
| IN_MODE_00 | Keys Master: 0 = free / 1 = inhibited |
| IN_MODE_01 | Control: 0 = int. / 1 = ext. Pt100 / 2 = ext. Analogue / 3 = ext. Serial |
| IN_MODE_02 | Standby operation: 0 = Device ON / 1 = Device OFF |
| IN_MODE_03 | Keys Command Remote Control: 0 = free / 1 = inhibited |
| IN_MODE_04 | Setpoint offset source: 0 = normal/ 1 = ext. Pt/ 2 = ext. analogue/ 3 = ext. serial |
| | |
| TYPE | Interrogation of the device type (response e.g. "RP 845") |
| VERSION_R | Interrogation of software type of control system |
| VERSION_S | Interrogation of the software type of protection system |
| VERSION_B | Interrogation of the software type of Command |
| VERSION_T | Interrogation of the software type of cooling system |
| VERSION_A | Interrogation of the software type of analogue module |
| VERSION_V | Interrogation of the software type of RS 232/485 module |
| VERSION_D | Interrogation of the software type of digital module |
| VERSION_M_0 | Interrogation of the software type of solenoid valve (cooling water) |
| VERSION_M_1 | Interrogation of the software type of solenoid valve (automatic refilling) |
| VERSION_M_3 | Interrogation of the software type of solenoid valve (shut-off valve 1) |
| VERSION_M_4 | Interrogation of the software type of solenoid valve (shut-off valve 2) |
| VERSION_M_5 | Interrogation of the software type of high temperature cooler |
| STATUS | Interrogation of the equipment status 0 = OK, -1 = error |
| STAT | Interrogation of the error diagnosis response:<br>XXXXXXX → X = 0 no error, X = 1 error<br>1 char = fault<br>2 char = alarm<br>3 char = warning<br>4 char = over temperature<br>5 char = low bath level<br>6 char = high bath level (at adjustment alarm)<br>7 char = no external control variable |
| | |
| RMP_IN_00_XXX | Interrogation of the a programme segment XXX<br>(response: e. g. 030.00_010.00 > set point temperature 30.00 °C, time = 10 min, tolerance = 5.00 °C, pump level = 1) |
| RMP_IN_01 | Interrogation of the the current segment number |
| RMP_IN_02 | Interrogation of the the set number of programme runs |
| RMP_IN_03 | Interrogation of the the current programme run |
| RMP_IN_04 | Interrogation of to which program further commands refer |
| RMP_IN_05 | Interrogation of which programme is currently running (0 = none) |
| | |

| Command | Explanation |
|---|---|
| LOG_IN_00_XXXX | Interrogation of a measuring point XXXX from data logger (Reply: e. g. 020.00_021.23_030.50 => set point temperature = 20.00 °C, bath temperature = 21.23 °C, external temperature = 30.5 °C) |
| LOG_IN_01 | Interrogation of all measuring points from data logger As a difference to the command “LOG_IN_00”, a tabulator is used here as separator instead of ‚_’ . The measuring points are separated by CR and LF. The end is marked by CR LF CR LF. |
| LOG_IN_02 | Interrogation of starting time of data logger (Reply: e.g. 20_14_12_20 => day 20, 14:12:20) |
| LOG_IN_03 | Interrogation of the acquisition interval from the data logger (Reply in seconds) |

- For ”_“ use also ” ” (blank character) is also admissible.
- The equipment response is always in the fixed decimal format ”XXX.XX“ or for negative values “-XXX.XX” or ” ERR_X“. (RS 485 interface e.g. ”A015_ XXX.XX” or ”A015_-XXX.XX” or ”A015_ERR_X”).

### 7.15.7 Error messages

| Message | Explanation |
|---|---|
| ERR_2 | Wrong input (e.g. buffer overflow) |
| ERR_3 | Wrong command |
| ERR_5 | Syntax error in value |
| ERR_6 | Illegal value |
| ERR_8 | Module or value not available |
| ERR_30 | Programmer, all segments occupied |
| ERR_31 | Set point not possible, analogue set point input ON |
| ERR_33 | external sensor missing |
| ERR_34 | Analogue value not available |
| ERR_35 | Automatic is selected |
| ERR_36 | No set point input possible. Programmer is running or is pausing. |
| ERR_37 | No start from programmer possible, analogue setpoint input is switched on. |

### 7.15.8 Driver software for LABVIEW®

An individual, easy-to-use control and automation software for operating the PROLINE device can be programmed with the aid of the National Instruments program development tool LABVIEW® (http://sine.ni.com/apps/we/nioc.vp?cid=1381&lang=US).
In order to make program operation possible on the RS 232 / RS 485 interface, LAUDA provides drivers specially designed for LABVIEW® which can be downloaded free of charge under www.lauda.de/spec-e.htm.

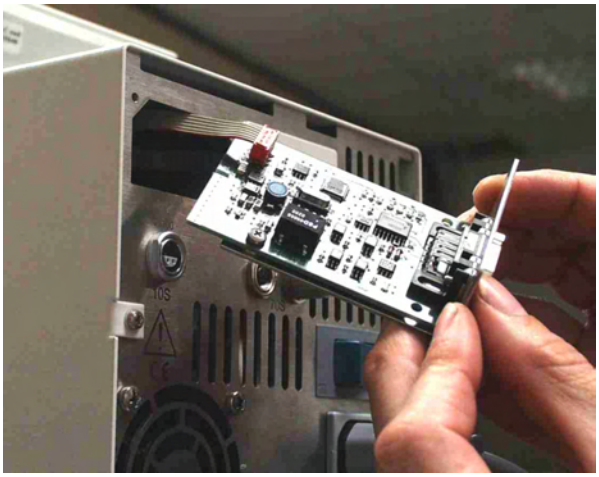
# 8 Interface modules

## 8.1 Installing modules

The master and command can be supplemented with further interface modules which are simply inserted at the back of the control head into two module slots.

– Touch the earthed bath cover of the Proline thermostat to discharge any electrostatic charge.
– Remove the module from its packaging.
– Switch off the thermostat and pull out the mains plug.
– Insert a screwdriver into the lower recess of the module cavity and prise up the plastic cover. The cover can then be pulled off downwards.

– Pull out the plug of the bus connecting cable from the plastic cover.

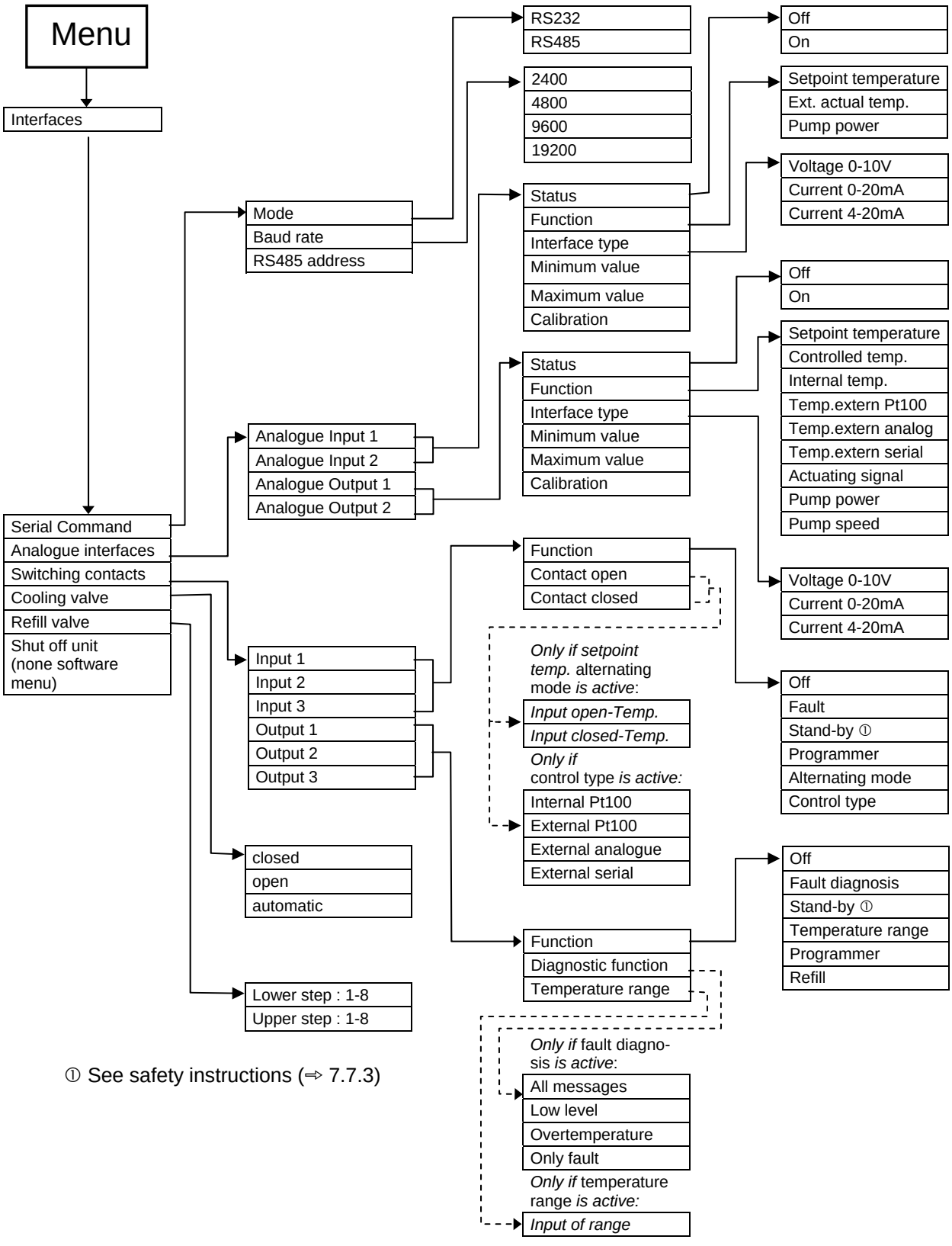


– Plug on the bus connecting cable (red plug onto red socket).
– Insert the module and secure with the two cross-head screws.
– Connect the mains plug again and switch on the thermostat.

☞ The plugs are protected against reverse polarity. The plugs have a ridge, which slides into a groove in the socket.

## 8.2 Menu structure for all modules (only Command remote control)

All existing menu points are illustrated. However, the Command remote control masks out menu points, which cannot be executed. Further information can be found in the following sections.




① See safety instructions (⇨ 7.7.3)

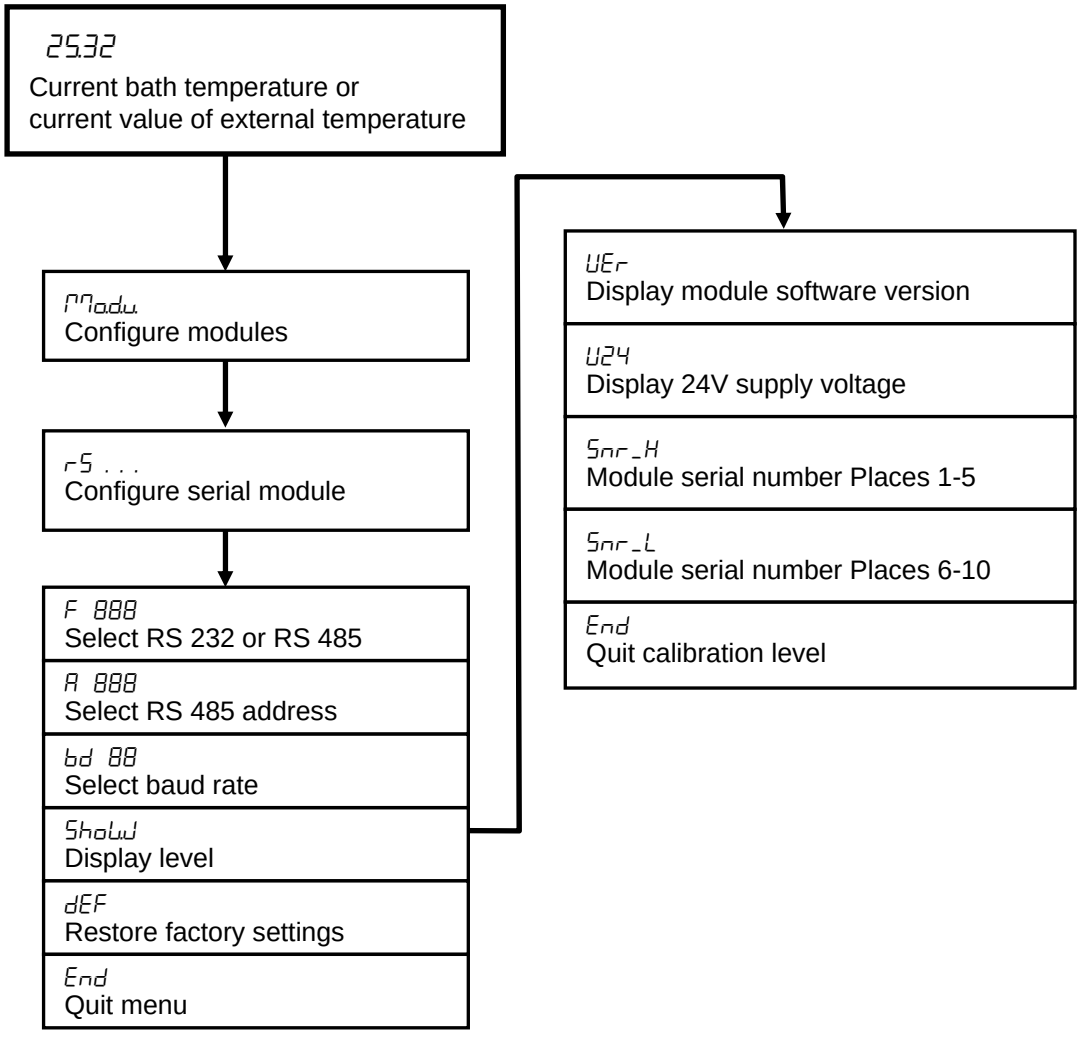
## 8.3 Serial interfaces RS 232/485

RS 232/485 interface module (order no. LRZ 913) with 9-pole SUB-D socket. Electrically isolated by optocoupler. With the LAUDA instruction set essentially compatible to theECO, Ecoline, Integral XT and Integral T Series. The RS 232 interface can be connected directly to the PC with a 1:1 through-contact cable (order no. EKS 037).

Interface description and commands see section (⇨ 7.15).

### 8.3.1 Menu structure for RS 232/485 interface module (Master)

All existing menu points are illustrated. However, the Master unit masks out menu points which cannot be executed.



## 8.4 Analogue module

The analogue module (order no. LRZ 912) has 2 inputs and 2 outputs which are brought out on a 6-pole DIN socket to Namur Recommendation (NE28). The inputs and outputs can be set independently as 4…20 mA, o…20 mA or 0…10V interface. Various functions can be selected for the inputs and outputs. Accordingly, the signal on the input is interpreted differently and different information is output via the output connection.
In addition the interfaces can be scaled freely according to the set function.
For measuring transducer is 20 V DC available.

The following values can be specified via the inputs:

- setpoint temperature with function: `An tS` or Set temperature,
- external actual temperature with function: `An tE` or ext. actual temperature,
- Pump power with function: `An PP` or Pump power.

The following values can be specified via the outputs:

- Setpoint temperature with function: Master: `An tS` or Command: Set temperature,
- The temperature source with which active control occurs: `An tC` Controlled temp.,
- Actual temperature (bath temperature): `An t1` or Internal Temp.,
- External actual temperature from Pt100: `AntEP` or Temp.external Pt100,
- External actual temperature from analogue input: `AntEA` or Temp.external analogue,
- External actual temperature from the serial interface: `AntES` or Temp.external serial,
- Actuating signal: `An Y` or Actuating signal,
- Pump power: `An PP` or Pump power,
- Pump speed: `AntEn` or Pump speed.

In addition the interfaces can be scaled freely with `L 00.0` / `H 100.0` in % or minimal value / maximal value according to the set function.

For example: 4 mA corresponds to 0 °C and 20 mA corresponds to 100 °C.

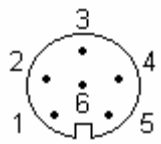
- Accuracy of the inputs and outputs after calibration better than 0.1% F.S.

| | |
|---|---|
| – Inputs, current | Input resistance < 100 Ohm |
| – Inputs, voltage | Input resistance > 50 kOhm |
| – Outputs, current | Burden < 400 Ohm |
| – Outputs, voltage | Load > 10 kOhm |

**Connection of the analogue inputs and outputs**

A 6-pole round connector with screw locking and contact arrangement according to DIN EN 60130-9 or IEC 130-9 is needed.
A suitable coupling plug can be obtained under order no. EQS 057.

View of the socket (front) or solder side of plug:




socket 71S (till end 2006)

Pin 1 Output 1
Pin 2 Output 2
Pin 3 0V reference potential
Pin 4 Input 1
**Pin 5 0V reference potential**
Pin 6 Input 2

socket 74S (from May 2010 on)

Pin 1 Output 1
Pin 2 Output 2
Pin 3 0V reference potential
Pin 4 Input 1
**Pin 5 +20 V (max. 0.1 A)**
Pin 6 Input 2

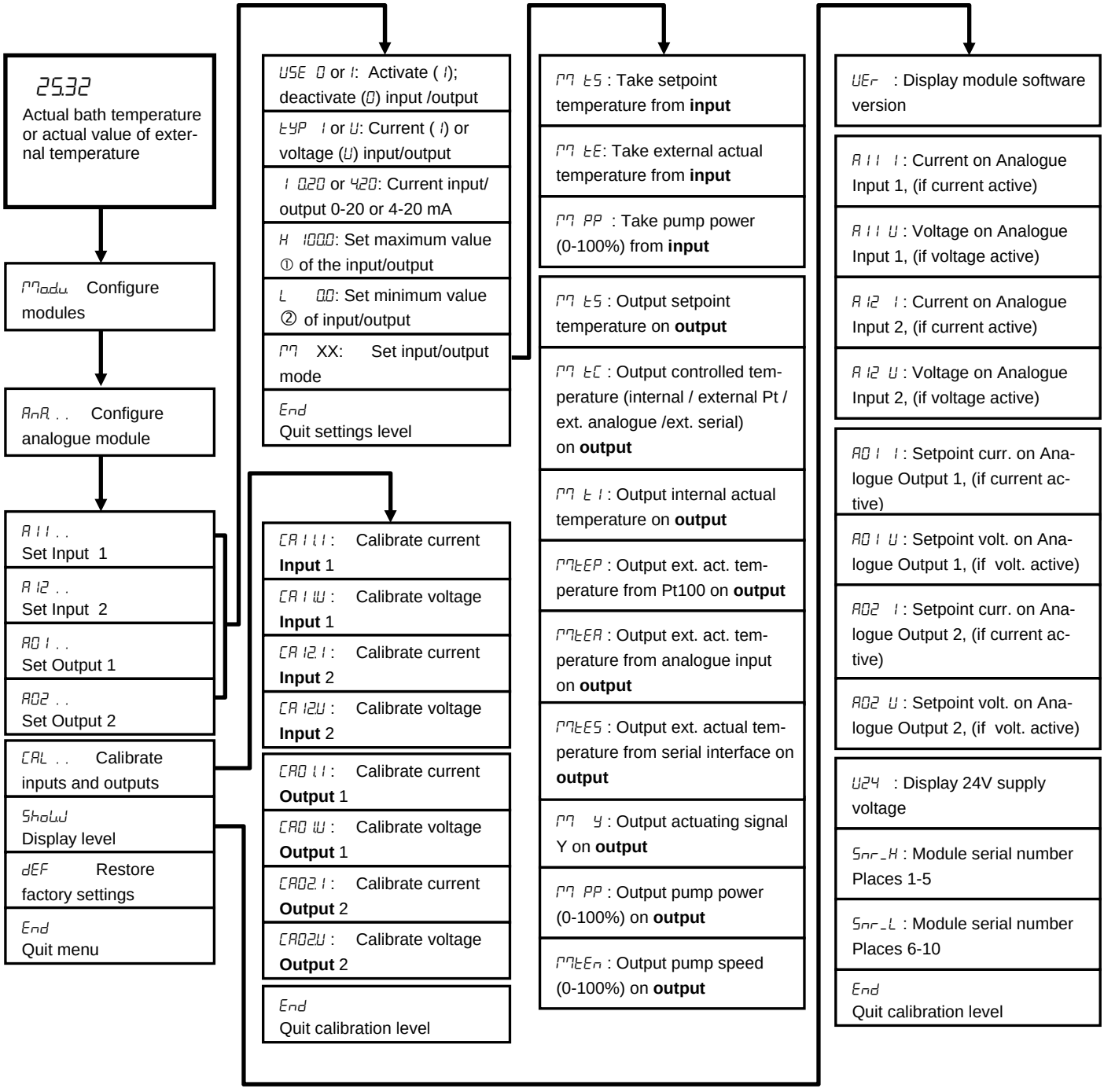
socket 74S (from 2007 on till April 2010)

Pin 1 Output 1
Pin 2 Output 2
Pin 3 0V reference potential
Pin 4 Input 1
**Pin 5 +24 V (max. 0.1 A)**
Pin 6 Input 2

☞ Use shielded lines. Connect shielding with connector housing!

### 8.4.1 Menu structure Analogue module (Master)

All existing menu points are illustrated. However, the Master unit masks out menu points which cannot be executed!


25.32
Actual bath temperature or actual value of external temperature
Configure modules
Configure analogue module
Set Input 1
Set Input 2
Set Output 1
Set Output 2
Calibrate inputs and outputs
Display level
Restore factory settings
Quit menu
Activate (1); deactivate (0) input /output
Current (I) or voltage (U) input/output
Current input/ output 0-20 or 4-20 mA
Set maximum value ① of the input/output
Set minimum value ② of input/output
Set input/output mode
Quit settings level
Calibrate current Input 1
Calibrate voltage Input 1
Calibrate current Input 2
Calibrate voltage Input 2
Calibrate current Output 1
Calibrate voltage Output 1
Calibrate current Output 2
Calibrate voltage Output 2
Quit calibration level
: Take setpoint temperature from input
: Take external actual temperature from input
: Take pump power (0-100%) from input
: Output setpoint temperature on output
: Output controlled temperature (internal / external Pt / ext. analogue /ext. serial) on output
: Output internal actual temperature on output
: Output ext. act. temperature from Pt100 on output
: Output ext. act. temperature from analogue input on output
: Output ext. actual temperature from serial interface on output
: Output actuating signal Y on output
: Output pump power (0-100%) on output
: Output pump speed (0-100%) on output
: Display module software version
: Current on Analogue Input 1, (if current active)
: Voltage on Analogue Input 1, (if voltage active)
: Current on Analogue Input 2, (if current active)
: Voltage on Analogue Input 2, (if voltage active)
: Setpoint curr. on Analogue Output 1, (if current active)
: Setpoint volt. on Analogue Output 1, (if volt. active)
: Setpoint curr. on Analogue Output 2, (if current active)
: Setpoint volt. on Analogue Output 2, (if volt. active)
: Display 24V supply voltage
: Module serial number Places 1-5
: Module serial number Places 6-10
Quit calibration level

① corresponds to 20mA or 10V

② corresponds to 0mA, 4mA or 0V

## 8.5 Contact module

### 8.5.1 Contact module LRZ 915 with three inputs and three outputs

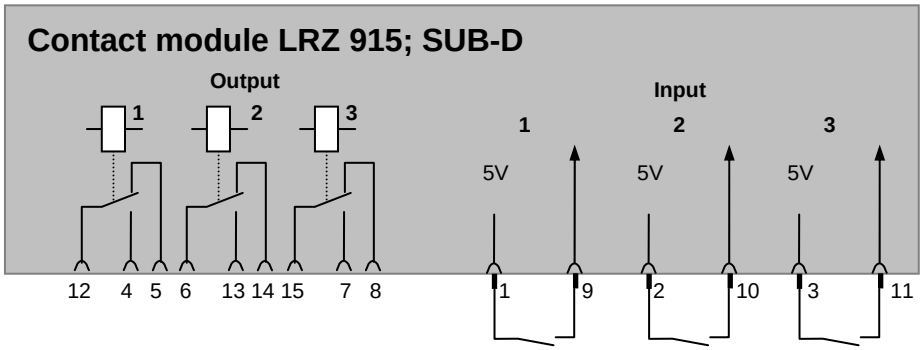
Contact module Cat. No. LRZ 915) on 15 pole SUB-D socket. With three relay contact outputs (changeover, max. 30 V/ 0.2 A) and three binary inputs for control via external voltage-free contacts.

The following functions are made available by the inputs:

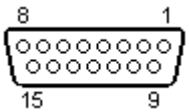
- Set fault with function: Master: F ALA or Command: Fault.
- Set Stand-by with function: F Stb or Stand by, see safety instruction ⇨ 7.7.3.
- Control programmer (input 1 activates programmer 1, input 2 activates programmer 2 etc. At the first “close” the programmer gets starting; “open” removes it in “pause”. The next “close” initiate “continue”) with function: F Prg or Programmer.
  Control alternating mode (the switching state contact “open“ or “closed” allot to two different set-point temperatures): F t2C or alternating mode.
- Controller mode (the switching state input “open” or “closed” can allotted to two different control temperature sources. E. g. internal ↔ external control): F Con or type of control.

The following functions are made available by the outputs:

- Signal various fault states: F diA or fault diagnosis.
- Signalling standby: F Stb or Stand by.
- Providing status of the window discriminators (inside ↔ outside): F UJ1 or temperature range.
- Providing the programmer status: F Prg or Programmer.
- Signalling refill of heat transfer liquid: F FIL or Refill.




**Contact inputs and outputs**

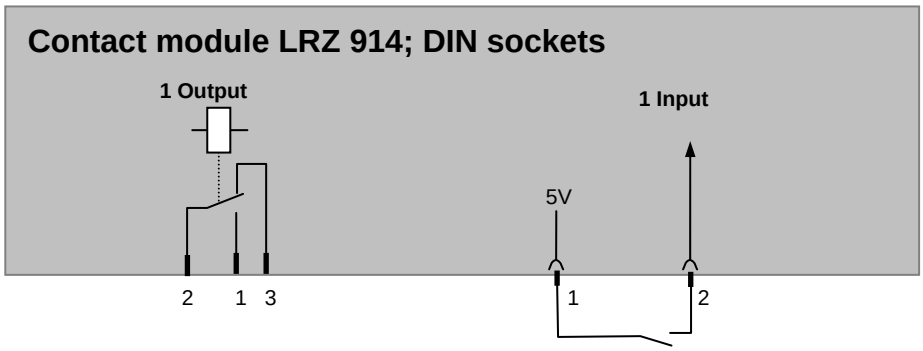



– View of the socket from the plug side or of the plug on the solder side.

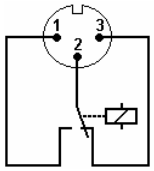
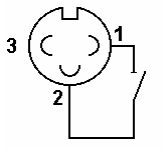
– A suitable 15-pole Sub-D plug can be obtained together with a suitable housing:
Order no. EQM 030 and plug housing order no. EQG 017.

### 8.5.2 Namur-Contact module LRZ 914 with only one input and one output

Contact module (Cat. no. LRZ 914) with connector to NAMUR NE28. Functionality as LRZ 915, but only one output and one input on each of two DIN sockets.



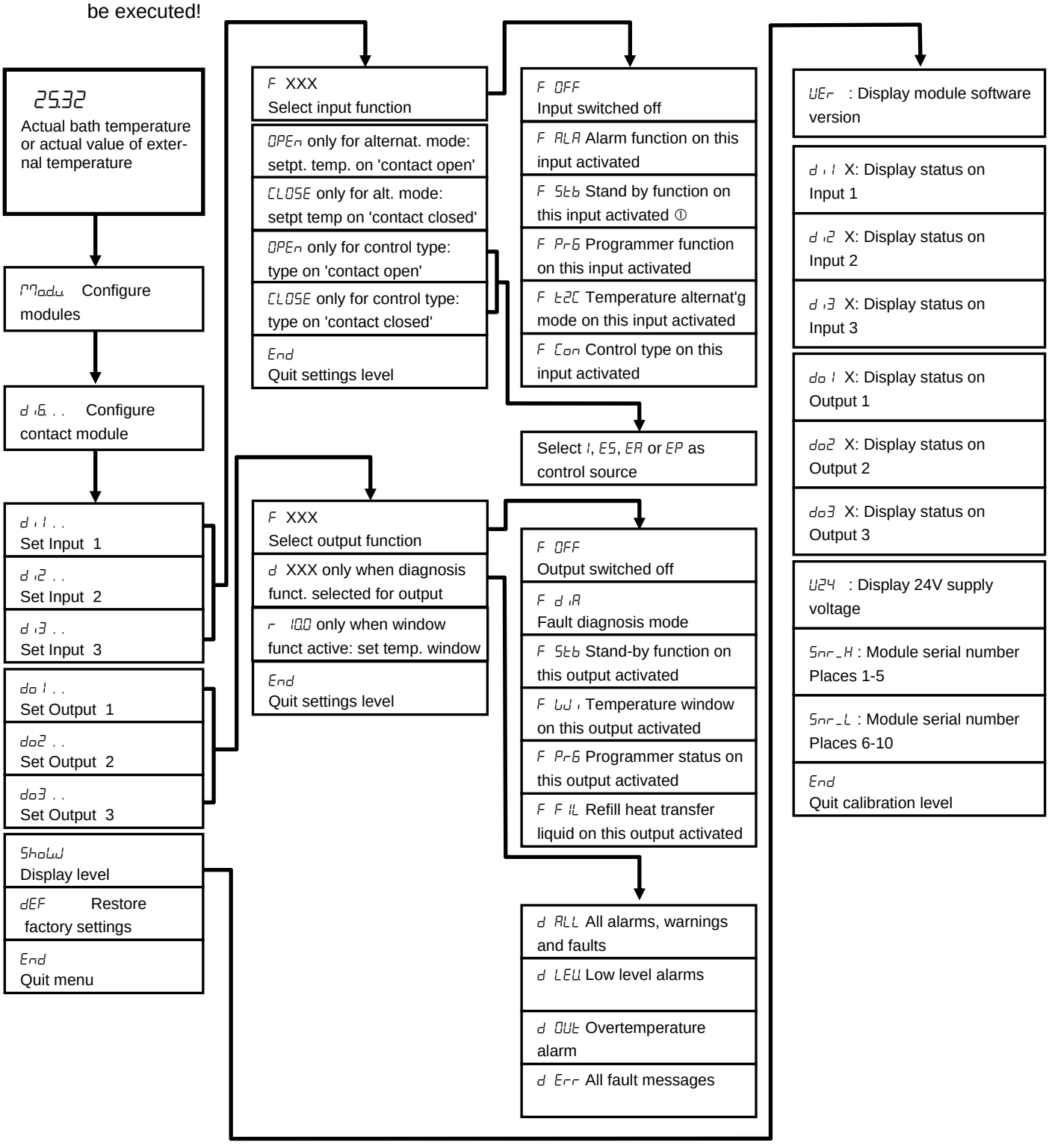

**Contact inputs and outputs:**

| Output | Input |
|---|---|
| – View on flange plug (Front) or solder side coupler socket.<br>– Max. 30 V; 0.2 A<br>Coupler socket Cat. No. EQD 047 | – View on flange plug (Front) or solder side coupler socket<br>– Signal ca. 5 V, 10 mA. Do not use pin 3!<br>Coupling plug Cat. No. EQS 048 |
|  1 = n.o. (make)<br>2 = common<br>3 = n.c. (break)  | |

– Use shielded lines. Connect shielding with connector housing. Cover unused plug connections with protecting caps!

### 8.5.3 Menu structure contact module (Master)

All existing dialogue boxes are illustrated. The Master unit however masks out commands which cannot be executed!


25.32
Actual bath temperature or actual value of external temperature
Configure modules
Configure contact module
Set Input 1
Set Input 2
Set Input 3
Set Output 1
Set Output 2
Set Output 3
Display level
Restore factory settings
Quit menu
Select input function
only for alternat. mode: setpt. temp. on 'contact open'
only for alt. mode: setpt temp on 'contact closed'
only for control type: type on 'contact open'
only for control type: type on 'contact closed'
Quit settings level
Input switched off
Alarm function on this input activated
Stand by function on this input activated ①
Programmer function on this input activated
Temperature alternat'g mode on this input activated
Control type on this input activated
Select I, ES, EA or EP as control source
Select output function
only when diagnosis funct. selected for output
only when window funct active: set temp. window
Quit settings level
Output switched off
Fault diagnosis mode
Stand-by function on this output activated
Temperature window on this output activated
Programmer status on this output activated
Refill heat transfer liquid on this output activated
All alarms, warnings and faults
Low level alarms
Overtemperature alarm
All fault messages
: Display module software version
X: Display status on Input 1
X: Display status on Input 2
X: Display status on Input 3
X: Display status on Output 1
X: Display status on Output 2
X: Display status on Output 3
: Display 24V supply voltage
: Module serial number Places 1-5
: Module serial number Places 6-10
Quit calibration level

① See safety instruction (⇨ 7.7.3)

# 9 Maintenance

## 9.1 Cleaning

Withdraw the equipment mains plug before cleaning!

Cleaning can be carried out with water to which a few drops of surfactant (washing-up liquid) have been added and using a damp cloth.

No water must enter the control section!

Carry out appropriate decontamination if hazardous material is spilt on or in the equipment.

The cleaning or decontamination method is determined by the user's specialist knowledge respectively the corresponding data sheets. In case of doubt contact the manufacturer of the hazardous material.

## 9.2 Device status

The thermostat can be conveniently checked with the Command remote control. Some values can however also be interrogated in the Master version.

### 9.2.1 Interrogating the device type

→ MEnu → PArA. → tYPE. (⇨ Section 7.6.4)

→ Settings → Device status → Device type.

The unit type for heating thermostats is being preset ex works. Please avoid to modify it!

### 9.2.2 Software Version

→ MEnu → ShoU → VEr (⇨ 7.6.8)

Here, only the version of the control system in the Master is displayed.

→ Settings → Device status → Software version.

With the Command remote control the versions of the control system (Control), safety system (Safety), Command remote control (Command) and, where applicable, other connected modules are displayed.

### 9.2.3 Serial numbers

→ MEnu → ShoU → Snr H und Snr L (⇨ 7.6.8)

Under Snr H the first five places of the ten-character serial number of the Master device are displayed. Under Snr L the last five places are shown.

→ Settings → Device status → Serial numbers.

With the Command remote control the serial number of the Master (Master), Command remote control (Command) and other connected modules are displayed.

### 9.2.4 Device data

| Master | → menu → showd (⇨ Section 7.6.8) |
|---|---|
| | – Various device datas are displayed. |
| **Command** | Device data |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T ext Pt | 25.70 | Tint | 25,58 | | |
| T ext analog | ---.-- | Mains U(%) | 103.74 | | |
| T ext serial | ---.-- | Mains Frequ. | 50 | | |
| T cont. head | 39.80 | Level | 6 | | |
| T heatsink | 51.68 | Low voltage | 27.90 | | |
| Pump Pow. | 44.90 | 5V Supply | 5.00 | | |
| Pump rpm | 5460 | Fan Voltage | 7.0 | | |
| Pumpe Cur. | 1.68 | Cur. cons. | 2,84 | | |
| Pump | Menu | End | $T_{set}$ | $T_{fix}$ | |

→ Settings → Device status → Device data → Display.

- T ext shows various actual temperatures in °C from ext. Pt100 and the modules.
- T cont. head and T heatsink are temperatures of electronics in the Master in °C.
- Pump power in Watts, pump speed in rpm, pump current in ampere.
- $T_{int}$ indicates the current internal bath temperature in °C.
- Mains voltage in % of nominal and mains frequency in hertz.
- Level indicates the liquid level in the internal bath.
- Low Voltage of power transformer, of the 5V supply and fan voltage in volt.
- Cur. cons.: Mains current consumption in ampere.

### 9.2.5 Fault memory (Command)

For the analysis and localization of faults the Command version includes a fault memory in which up to 45 fault and alarm messages are saved.

| **Command** | Errorstore |
|---|---|

| No | Source | Code | Type | Date | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Safety | 2 | Alarm | ---------- | ---------- |
| 9 | Safety | 4 | Warn. | 28.08.03 | 15:32:02 |
| 8 | Contro. | 32 | Error | 17.07.03 | 10:52:02 |
| 7 | Contro. | 3 | Warn. | 06.06.03 | 11:15:11 |
| 6 | Contro. | 9 | Alarm | 05.06.03 | 08:45:01 |
| 5 | Contro. | 3 | Alarm | 01.06.03 | 17:58:22 |
| 4 | Contro. | 4 | Warn. | 28.05.03 | 20:01:22 |
| 3 | Contro. | 5 | Warn. | 27.05.03 | 07:58:00 |

Low level

| Pump | Menu | End | $T_{set}$ | $T_{fix}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|

→ Settings → Device status → Errorstore → Display.

- The last message is at the top.
- Each message line can be marked with the cursor keys. The message appears in plain text in the footer.
- Under “Source”, the CAN node is displayed which signaled the fault.
- Code is the number, which in the Master is shown in the display until the cause has been rectified.
- Type: Alarm, Warning or Fault (Error).

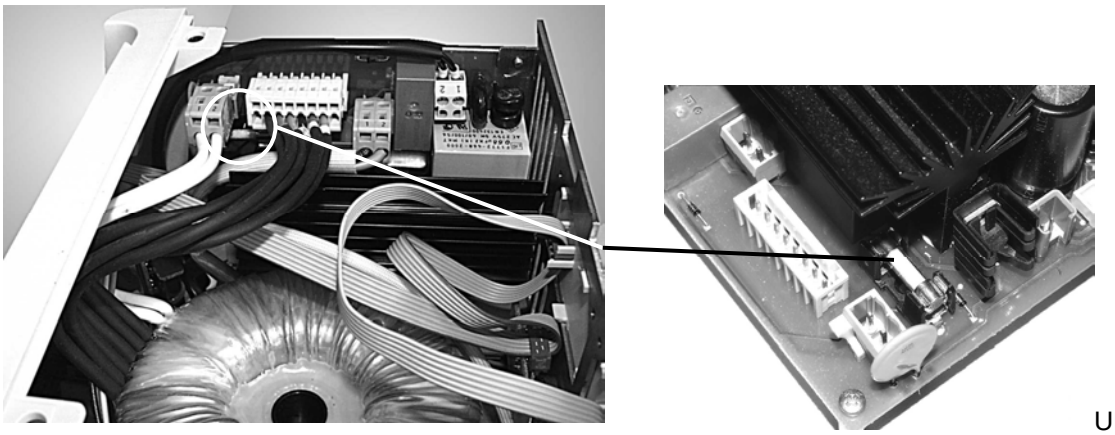
## 9.3 Servicing, repair and disposal information

- Withdraw the mains plug before all service and repair work!
- Repairs in the control section must be carried out only by specialists!
- Keep to service and maintenance intervals according to VDI 3033. If servicing does not occur at the stated intervals, then the manufacturer can no longer guarantee the safe operation of the thermostatic circulator.

### 9.3.1 Servicing

LAUDA Thermostats largely require no service. If the heat transfer liquid becomes contaminated, it should be replaced (⇨ 6.3).

- At the back of the Proline head a main fuse switch is located which interrupts the mains connection when an overload occurs. It is then in the "o" position and can be set in the "–" position again.
- If the fuse trips again, the cause must be located by Service.
- Additionally, a safety fuse, which protects the low voltages, is situated on the mains board. If a fuse fails (→ mains lamp does not light) only replace with a fuse with the specified data (1 x T (= slow-blow) 10 A, size 5 x 20 → fhe Fuse is located in the unit as shown below).



UL 533

### 9.3.2 Servicing intervals according to VDI 3033

| System part | Mandatory for initial operation and before any longer unsupervised operation, then with recommended frequency | Chapter | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Complete device** | | | |
| External condition of device | Monthly | | |
| **Heat transfer liquid** | | | |
| Analysis of heat transfer liquid | Half-yearly (and as required) | (⇨ 9.3.3) | |
| **Bath vessel with drain tap** | | | |
| Sealing | Daily | | External visual inspection |
| **External hoses** | | | |
| Material fatigue | Monthly | | External visual inspection |
| **Electronics** | | | |
| Over temperature protection | Quarterly | (⇨ 7.14.1) | |
| Low level warning / alarm | Quarterly | (⇨ 7.14.2) | |
| High level warning / alarm | Quarterly | (⇨ 7.14.4) | |

Bring the device parts and accessories to room temperature before touching them.

### 9.3.3 Inspecting the heat transfer liquid

Bring the heat transfer liquid to room temperature before touching it.

If the heat transfer liquid becomes contaminated or degenerated, it should be renewed.

The heat transfer liquid is to be checked for its usability as required, but at least every six months. Further use of the tempering liquid is only permissible if the inspection indicates this.

The test of the heat transfer liquid takes place according to DIN 51529; ("Testing and assessment of used heat carrier media"). Source: VDI 3033; DIN 51529.

### 9.3.4 Repair information

If you need to send in a unit for repair, it is essential to first contact the **LAUDA Service Constant Temperature Equipment** (⇨ 9.4).

If the equipment does have to be returned to the factory, it may only be necessary to dismantle the control head from the bath vessel and return the control head.

– When sending in the unit, ensure that it is carefully and properly packed. LAUDA cannot be held liable for any damage caused by improper packing.

### 9.3.5 Disposal information

The following applies to Europe: Disposal of the device may only be carried out by qualified specialists according to EC Directive 303/2008/EC in conjunction with 842/2006/EC.

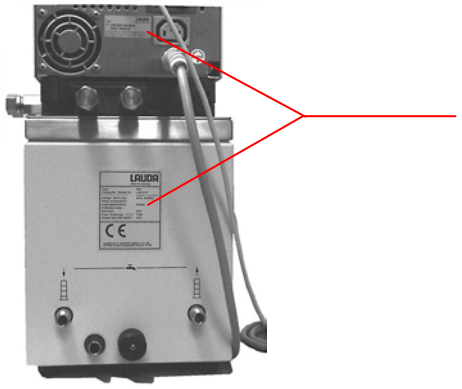
The disposal is regulated by EC Directive 2002/96/EC.

### 9.3.6 Disposal of the packaging

The following applies to Europe: The disposal of the packaging must be carried out according to the EC Directive 94/62/EC.

## 9.4 Ordering replacement parts / LAUDA Service

When ordering spares please state the serial number (rating label). This avoids queries and supply of incorrect items.




The serial number is combined like following, for example **LCB0711-11-0001**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LCB0711 | = | catalogue number |
| 11 | = | manufacturing year 2011 |
| 0001 | = | continuous numbering |

Your contact for service and support:

**LAUDA Service Constant Temperature Equipment**
**Telephone: 0049 9343 / 503-236 (English and German)**
**Fax: 0049 9343 / 503-283**
**E-mail service@lauda.de**

We are available any time for your queries and suggestions!

**LAUDA DR. R. WOBSER GMBH & CO. KG**
**P.O. Box 1251**
**97912 Lauda-Koenigshofen**
**Germany**
Phone: +49 9343 / 503-0
Fax:+49 9343 / 503-222
E-mail info@lauda.de
Internet http://www.lauda.de

# 10 Accessories

| Description | Application | LAUDA Catalogue No.: |
|---|---|---|
| LAUDA Wintherm Plus<br>PC Program | Control of the thermostat, online display of all values as a graph with free choice of time frame. Incl. RS 232 cable (2m). | LDSM2002 |
| RS 232/485 Interface modules | Digital Communication, operation of the LAUDA PC software Wintherm Plus (⇨ 8.3) | LRZ 913 |
| Analogue module | Current and voltage interface (⇨ 8.4) | LRZ 912 |
| RS 232 Cable (2m) | Thermostat-PC Sub-D (9 pin. 9 pin). | EKS 037 |
| RS 232 Cable (5m) | Thermostat-PC Sub-D (9 pin. 9 pin). | EKS 057 |
| Relays module with 3 input and 3 output channels | Import and export of thermostat signals (⇨ 8.5.1) | LRZ 915 |
| Relays module with 1 input and 1 output channel. | NAMUR NE28 functionality (⇨ 8.5.2) | LRZ 914 |
| T-piece adapter cable for the LAUDA internal bus (LiBus)① . | For the connection of further LiBus components (with heating thermostats two LiBus ① connections are not occupied and one with cooling thermostats). | EKS 073 |
| Extension for LiBus ① 5 m. | For LiBus ① components, but especially for remote operation with the Command remote control. | EKS 068 |
| Extension for LiBus ① 25m. | | EKS 069 |
| LAUDA DLK 10 Through-flow Cooler<br>230 V; 50/60 Hz, 250 W at 20 °C. | Extends the application temperature range of the Proline heating thermostats to -15 ... 150 °C. | LFD 010 |
| LAUDA DLK 25 Through-flow Cooler<br>230 V; 50Hz, 330 W at 20 °C. | Extends the application temperature range of the Proline heating thermostats to -30 ... 150 °C. | LFD 108 |
| Connection cable<br>Proline to DLK 10 and DLK 25. | For the electrical connection between heating thermostat and through-flow cooler. | UK 263 |
| LAUDA DLK 45 Through-flow Cooler,<br>230 V; 60 Hz, control via LiBus ①, 1100 W at 20 °C. | Extends the application temperature range of the Proline heating thermostats to -40 ... 150 °C. Control via LiBus ①. | LFD 111 |
| Cooling liquid valve with LiBus ① control. | For lowering the application temperature range with Proline thermostats to 15 °C | LCZ 9662 |
| Automatic filling device with LiBus ① control. | Evaporating heat transfer liquid is automatically topped up. | LCZ 9661 |
| Reverse flow protection with LiBus ① control (Shut down valve). | Prevents the return of heat transfer liquid into the bath from external containers located above the bath. | LCZ 9673 |

| Description | Application | LAUDA Catalogue No.: |
|---|---|---|
| Controlled high temperature cooler HTC, controlled via LiBus ① | For the rapid cooling of high bath temperatures using water cooling. | LCZ 9663 |
| Level controller without reverse-flow protection, mechanical control. | Keeps the liquid level in an open external bath at a constant level. | LCZ 0660 |
| Raising platform 300 mm x 200 mm for P 18, RP 1840/1845. | For lowering and lifting out objects for P 18, RP 1840/1845. | LCZ 0664 |
| Raising platform 300 mm x 350 mm for P 26, RP 3530. | For lowering and lifting out objects for P 26, RP 3530 (depth 250 mm). | LCZ 0665 |
| Application frame for 56 tubes, diam. 10-13 mm, 80 mm ID②. | 2 frames fit in each of P 18, RP 1840 and RP 1845; 4 frames fit in P 26. | UG 070 |
| Application frame for 33 tubes, diam. 14-18 mm, 80 mm ID②. | 2 frames fit in each of P 18, RP 1840 and RP 1845; 4 frames fit in P 26. | UG 071 |
| Application frame for 33 tubes, diam. 14-18 mm, 110 mm ID②. | 2 frames fit in each of P 18, RP 1840 and RP 1845; 4 frames fit in P 26. | UG 072 |
| Application frame for 14 tubes, diam. 24-30 mm, 110 mm ID②. | 2 frames fit in each of P 18, RP 1840 and RP 1845; 4 frames fit in P 26. | UG 073 |
| Application frame for 20 tubes, diam. 14-18 mm 80mm ID②. | 1 frame fits in P 8, (P 12), RP 845, RP 855, RP 870, RP 890. | UG 076 |
| Application frame for 20 tubes, diam. 14-18 mm 110 mm ID②. | 1 frame fits in P 8, (P 12), RP 845, RP 855, RP 870, RP 890. | UG 077 |
| Gable cover for beer forcing test, 0.3 litre bottles | For RP 3530 and P 26. | LCZ 011 |
| Gable cover for beer forcing test, 0.5 litre bottles | For RP 3530 and P 26. | LCZ 058 |
| Displacement body for 8 litre baths | The heating and cooling rates are reduced due to the bath volume being reduced to approx. 4 litres. | LCZ 0667 |
| Wall bracket for Command remote control. | For mounting the console securely on the wall or on a laboratory stand. | LCZ 0659 |
| Bath cover for calibration thermostats type PJ. | Round cover for PJ 12, PJ 12 C, PJL 12, PJL 12 C. | HDR 028 |

① LiBus = LAUDA internal BUS (based on CAN)
② ID = Immersion depth for test tubes

We will inform you about other accessories on request (⇨ 9.4). Also, refer to our special and accessory broachers.

# 11 Technical data and diagramms

The figures have been determined according to DIN 12876

| Table 1 | | Heating thermostats | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **P 5<br>P 5 C** | **P 8<br>P 8 C** | **P 18<br>P 18 C** | **P 26<br>P 26 C** | **P 40<br>P 40 C** | **P 50<br>P 50 C** | **P 12<br>P 12 C** |
| Working temp. range (WT) ① | °C | 35...300 | 35...300 | 30...300 | 30...300 | 30...300 | 30...300 | 30...300 |
| WT with water cooling | °C | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 |
| Operating temperature range ② | °C | -30...300 | -30...300 | -30...300 | -30...300 | -30...300 | -30...300 | -30...300 |
| Setting resolution | °C | Master: 0.1 / 0.01; Command: 0.01 | | | | Master: 0.01; Command: 0.01 | | Master: 0.1 / 0.01; Command: 0.01 |
| Display resolution | °C | Master: 0.01 Command: 0.1 / 0.01 / 0.001 | | | | Master: 0.1 / 0.01 Command: 0.1 / 0.01 | | Master: 0.01 Command: 0.1 / 0.01 / 0.001 |
| Absolute accuracy | | ±0.2 K can be calibrated additively (→ Section 1.2 last point) | | | | | | |
| Temperature stability | K | ±0.01 | | | | | | |
| Pump type / number of power levels | | Pressure/ suction pump, 8 power levels | | | | | | Pressure pump, 8 power levels |
| Discharge pressure max. | bar | 0.7 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | | 1.1 |
| Intake suction max. | bar | 0.4 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | | -- |
| Flow rate max. (pressure) | L/min | 25 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | | 32 |
| Flow rate max. (suction) | L/min | 23 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | | -- |
| Hose connections | mm | M16 x 1 / 13 | | | | | | |
| Bath volume from...to | L | 3.5...5.5 | 5.5...8 | 12.5...19 | 18...27 | 30...37 | 35...53 | 6.5...13.5 |
| Bath opening B x L | mm | 150 x 150 | 150 x 150 | 300 x 200 | 300 x 350 | 250 x250 | 300 x 750 | 150 x 150 |
| Bath depth | mm | 200 | | | | 450 | 200 | 320 |
| Usable bath depth | mm | 180 | | | | 430 | 180 | 300 |
| Height to top of bath | mm | 254 | | | | 530 | 260 | 374 |
| Overall dims. W x D | mm | 200 x 260 | 200 x 360 | 370 x 410 | 370 x 560 | 320 x 545 | 1025 x 350 | 220 x 360 |
| Height | mm | 454 ③ | | | | 710 ③ | 454 ③ | 574③ |
| Weight | kg | 12 | 14 | 19 | 24 | 24.3 | 24 | 16 |
| Heater power / power consumption | | | | | | | | |
| 230 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | 3.5 / 3.6 | | | | | | |
| 115 V; 60 Hz | kW | 1.8 / 1.8 | | | | | | |
| 200 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | 2.8 / 2.9 | | | | --- | | 2.8 / 2.9 |
| 100 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | 1.4 / 1.4 | | | | --- | | 1.4 / 1.4 |
| 208...220 V; 60 Hz | kW | 3.5 / 3.6 | | | | --- | | 3.5 / 3.6 |
| Class of protection | | IP 21 | | | | IP 20 | | IP 21 |

① on pump output step 1. ② with external cooling. ③ put-on Command Remote Control: 56 mm higher.

| Table 2 | | Clear view thermostats | | | | | Bridge thermostats | | Calibration thermostats | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **PV 15 PV 15 C** | **PV 24 PV 24 C** | **PV 36 PV 36 C** | **PVL 15 PVL15C** | **PVL 24 PVL24C** | **PB PB C** | **PBD PBD C** | **PJ 12 PJ 12 C** | **PJL 12 PJL 12C** |
| Working temp. range (WT) ① | °C | 30...230 | 30...230 | 30...230 | 30...100 | 30...100 | 30...300 | 30...300 | 30...300 | 30...200 |
| WT with water cooling | °C | 20...230 | 20...230 | 20...230 | 20...100 | 20...100 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...300 | 20...200 |
| Operating temperture range ② | °C | 0...230 | 0...230 | 0...230 | -60...100 | -60...100 | -30...300 | -30...300 | 0...300 | -40...200 |
| Setting resolution | °C | Master: 0,1 / 0,01; Command: 0,01 | | | | | | | | |
| Display resolution | °C | Master: 0,01 Command: 0,1 / 0,01 / 0,001 | | | | | | | | |
| Absolute accuracy | K | ±0.2 °C can be calibrated additively (→ Section 1.2 last point) | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature stability | K | ±0.01 | | | | | | | | |
| Pump type / number of power levels | | Pressure pump, 8 power levels | | | | | Pressure/ suction pump, 8 power levels | Pressure pump, 8 power levels | Pressure pump, 8 power levels | |
| Discharge pressure max. | bar | 0,8 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0,8 | |
| Intake suction max. | bar | -- | | | | | 0.4 | -- | -- | |
| Flow rate max. (pressure) | L/min | 25 at Pump Power Level 8 | | | | | 25 | 32 | 25 | |
| Flow rate max. (suction) | L/min | -- | | | | | 23 | -- | -- | |
| Hose connections | mm | M16 x 1 / 13 | | | | | | | | |
| Bath volume from...to | L | 11...15 | 19...24 | 28...36 | 11...15 | 19...24 | to approx. 80 | to approx. 80 | 8.5...13.5 | 8.5...13.5 |
| Bath opening B x L | mm | 230 x 135 | 405 x 135 | 585 x 135 | 230 x 135 | 405 x 135 | -- | -- | 120 ∅ | 120 ∅ |
| Bath depth | mm | 320 | | | | | 200 min | 320 min | 320 | 320 |
| Usable bath depth | mm | 285 | | | | | Telescopic rod can be extended between 310 and 550 mm | | 300 | |
| Size of glass panel W x H | mm | 149 x 230 | 326 x 230 | 506 x 230 | 149 x 230 | 326 x 230 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Height to top of bath | mm | 390 | | | | | --- | --- | 374 | |
| Overall dims. W x D | mm | 506 x 282 | 740 x 282 | 1040 x 282 | 506 x 282 | 740 x 282 | 185 x 185 | 185 x 185 | 220 x 360 | |
| Height | mm | 590 ③ | | | | | 400 ③ | 520 ③ | 574 ③ | |
| Weight | kg | 26 | 36 | 44 | 28 | 39 | 8 | 8 | 17 | |
| Heater power / power consumption | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | 3.5 / 3.6 | | | | | | | | |
| 115 V; 60 Hz | kW | 1.8 / 1.8 | --- | --- | 1.8 / 1.8 | 1.8 / 1.8 | 1.8 / 1.8 | 1.8 / 1.8 | 1.8 / 1.8 | 1.8 / 1.8 |
| 200 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | --- | 2.8 / 2.9 | 2.8 / 2.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.8 / 2.9 | 2.8 / 2.9 |
| 100 V; 50/60 Hz | kW | 1.4 / 1.4 | --- | --- | 1.4 / 1.4 | 1.4 / 1.4 | 1.4 / 1.4 | 1.4 / 1.4 | 1.4 / 1.4 | 1.4 / 1.4 |
| 208...220 V; 60 Hz | kW | --- | 3.5 / 3.6 | 3.5 / 3.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.5 / 3.6 | 3.5 / 3.6 |
| Class of protection | | IP 21 | | | | | | | | |

① on pump output step 1. ② with external cooling. ③ put-on Command Remote Control: 56 mm higher.

| Data applicable to all Proline heating thermostats | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ambient temperature range | °C | 5…40 |
| Relative humidity | | maximum relative humidity 80 % for temperatures up to 31 °C, decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C |
| Storage temperature range | °C | -20…50 |
| Safety equipment | | Class III to DIN 12876-1; FL suitable for flammable and non-flammable liquids |
| Class of protection for electrical operating equipment | | Protection class I according to DIN EN 61140 (VDE 0140-1) |
| EMC requirements to DIN EN 61326-1 (corresponds to VDE 0843-20-1) applies to Europe | | Class B |
| for Canada and the USA | | Class A |

**Order numbers and mains connection data**

| | | P 5 | P 8 | P12 | P 18 | P 26 | P 40 | P 50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order No.: **Master** | 230 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 0708 | LCB 0710 | LCB 0716 | LCB 0712 | LCB 0714 | LCB 0728 | LCB 0730 |
| | 115 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCB 4708 | LCB 4710 | LCB 4716 | LCB 4712 | LCB 4714 | LCB 4728 | LCB 4730 |
| | 200 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 5708 | LCB 5710 | LCB 5716 | LCB 5712 | LCB 5714 | ----- | ----- |
| | 100 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 6708 | LCB 6710 | LCB 6716 | LCB 6712 | LCB 6714 | ----- | ----- |
| | 208...220 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCB 8708 | LCB 8710 | LCB 8716 | LCB 8712 | LCB 8714 | ----- | ----- |

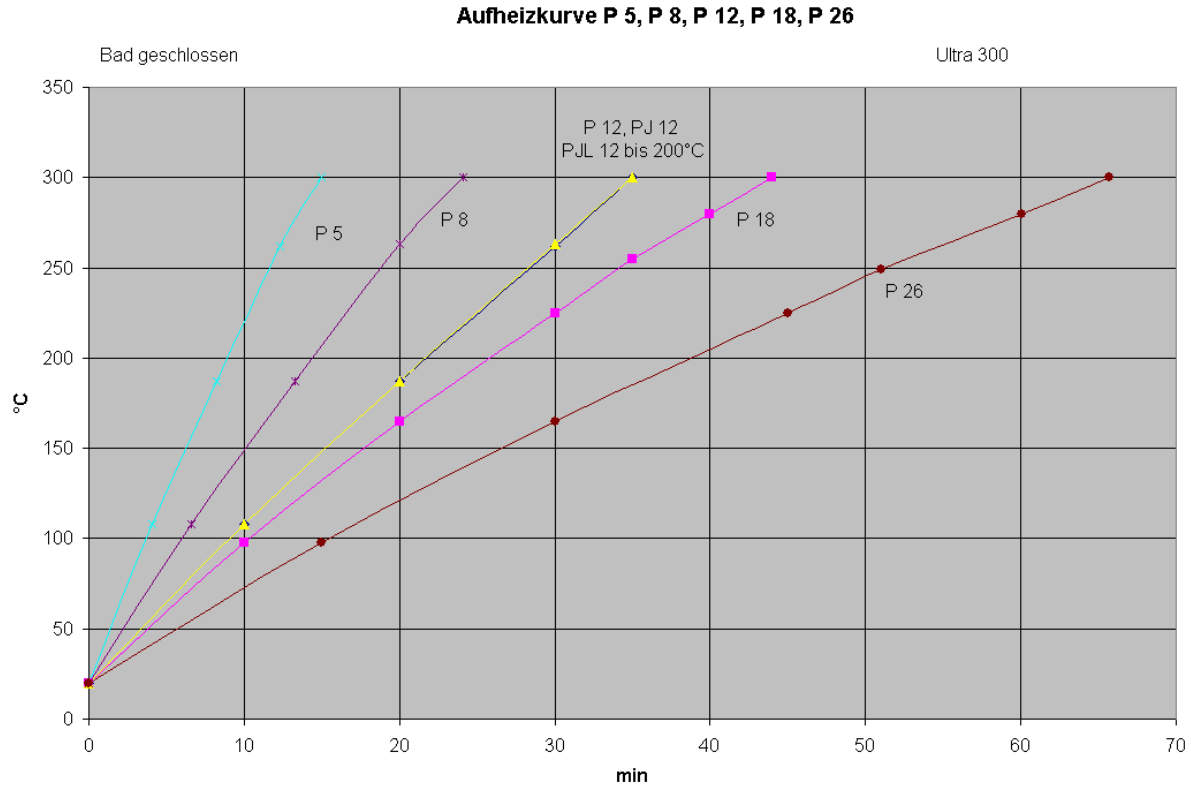
| | | PV 15 | PV 24 | PV 36 | PVL 15 | PVL 24 | PB | PBD | PJ 12 | PJL 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order No.: **Master** | 230 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCD 0276 | LCD 0278 | LCD 0280 | LCD 0282 | LCD 0284 | LCG 0090 | LCG 0092 | LCB 0720 | LCB 0718 |
| | 115 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCD 4276 | ----- | ----- | LCD 4282 | LCD 4284 | LCG 4090 | LCG 4092 | LCB 4720 | LCB 4718 |
| | 200 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | ----- | LCD 5278 | LCD 5280 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | LCB 5720 | LCB 5718 |
| | 100 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCD 6276 | ----- | ----- | LCD 6282 | LCD 6284 | LCG 6090 | LCG 6092 | LCB 6720 | LCB 6718 |
| | 208...220 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | ----- | LCD 8278 | LCD 8280 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | LCB 8720 | LCB 8718 |

| | | P 5 C | P 8 C | P 12 C | P 18 C | P 26 C | P 40 C | P 50 C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order No.: **Command** | 230 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 0709 | LCB 0711 | LCB 0717 | LCB 0713 | LCB 0715 | LCB 0729 | LCB 0731 |
| | 115 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCB 4709 | LCB 4711 | LCB 4717 | LCB 4713 | LCB 4715 | LCB 4729 | LCB 4731 |
| | 200 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 5709 | LCB 5711 | LCB 5717 | LCB 5713 | LCB 5715 | ----- | ----- |
| | 100 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCB 6709 | LCB 6711 | LCB 6717 | LCB 6713 | LCB 6715 | ----- | ----- |
| | 208...220 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCB 8709 | LCB 8711 | LCB 8717 | LCB 8713 | LCB 8715 | ----- | ----- |

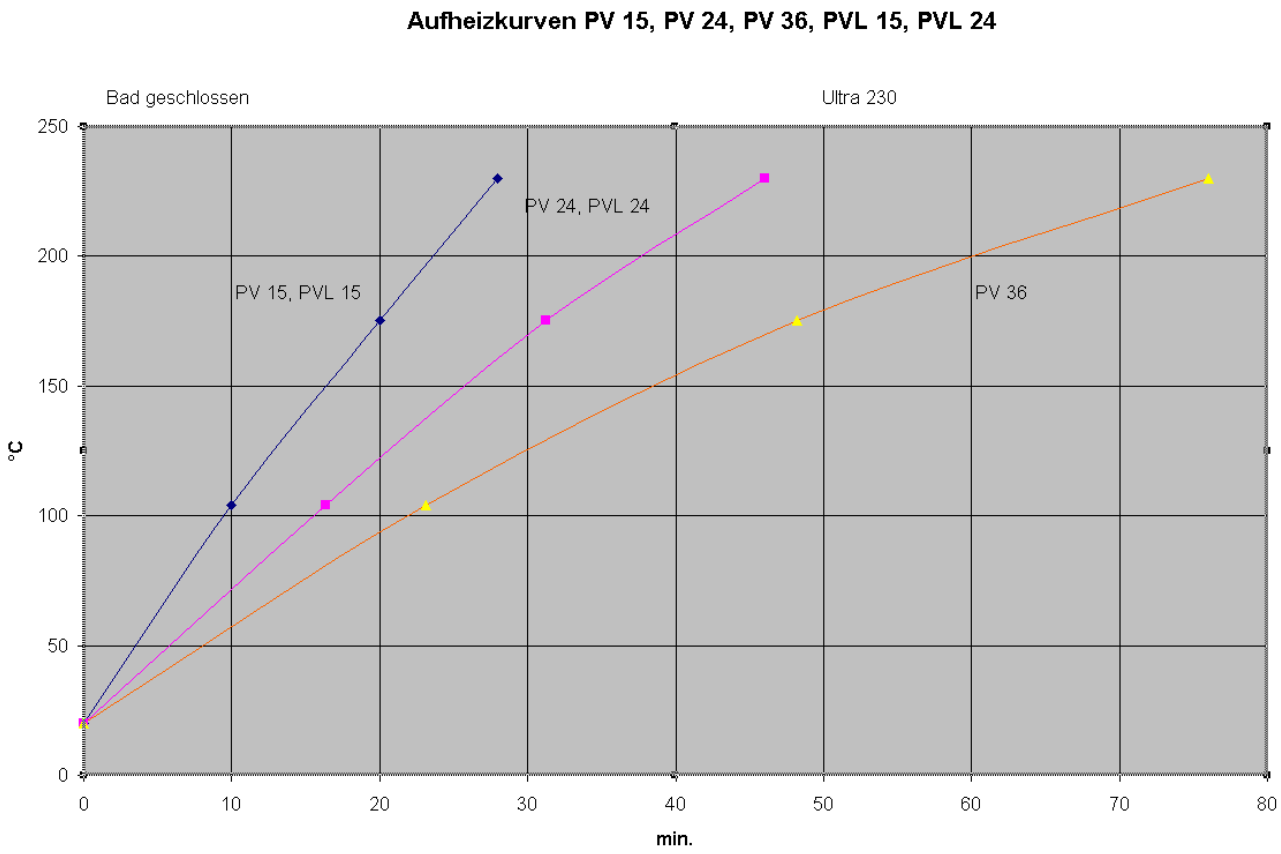
| | | PV 15 C | PV 24 C | PV 36 C | PVL 15 C | PVL 24 C | PB C | PBD C | PJ 12 C | PJL 12 C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Order No.: **Command** | 230 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCD 0277 | LCD 0279 | LCD 0281 | LCD 0283 | LCD 0285 | LCG 0091 | LCG 0093 | LCB 0721 | LCB 0719 |
| | 115 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | LCD 4277 | ----- | ----- | LCD 4283 | LCD 4285 | LCG 4091 | LCG 4093 | LCB 4721 | LCB 4719 |
| | 200 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | ----- | LCD 5279 | LCD 5281 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | LCB 5721 | LCD 5719 |
| | 100 V ±10 %; 50/60 Hz | LCD 6277 | ----- | ----- | LCD 6283 | LCD 6285 | LCG 6091 | LCG 6093 | LCB 6721 | LCB 6719 |
| | 208...220 V ±10 %; 60 Hz | ----- | LCD 8279 | LCD 8281 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | LCB 8721 | LCB 8719 |

Technical modifications reserved.

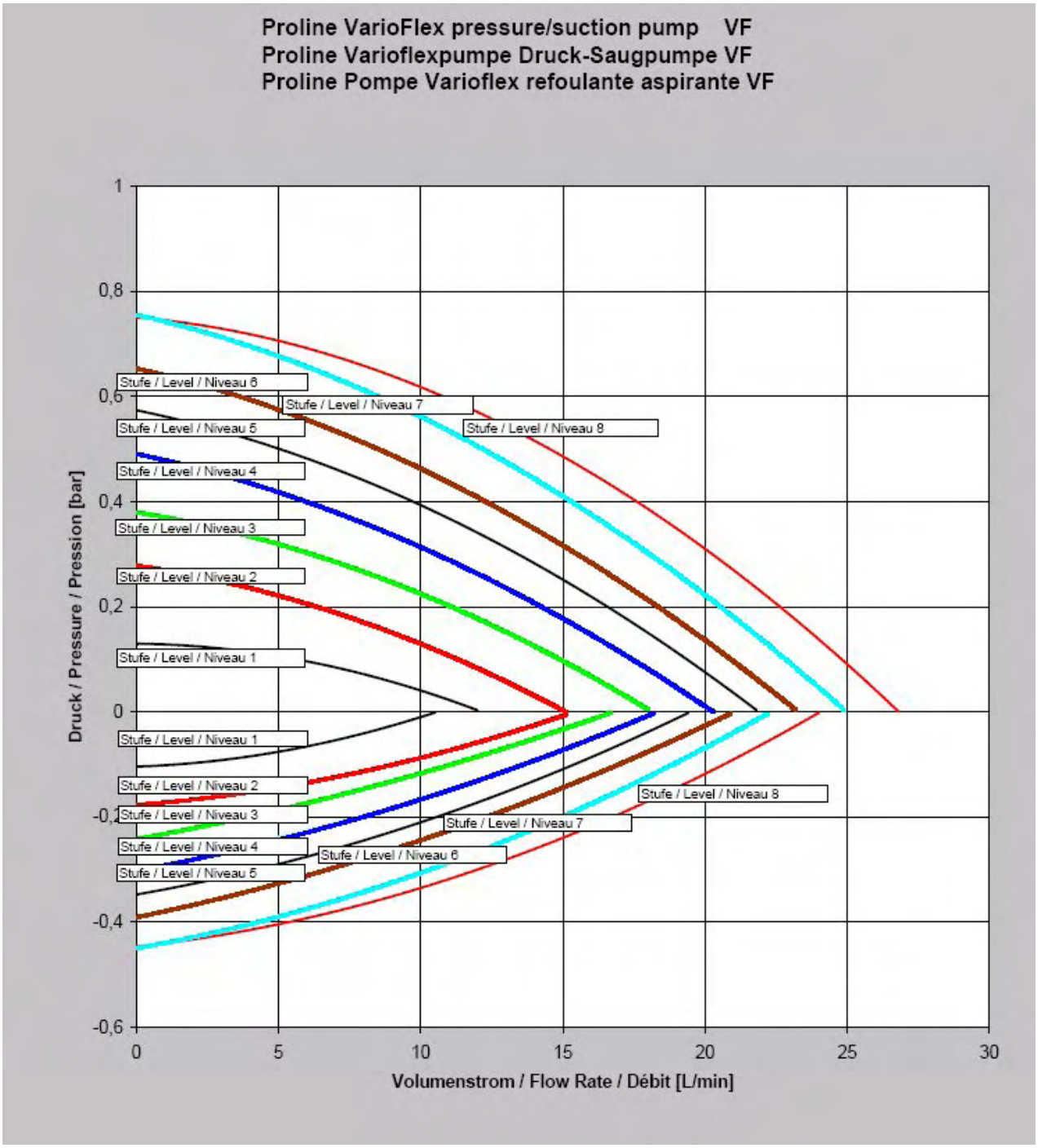
**Heating curve for P 5, P 8, P 12, P 18, P 26, PJ 12, PJL 12** (PJL 12 up to 200 °C)
measured with Ultra 300, bath covered



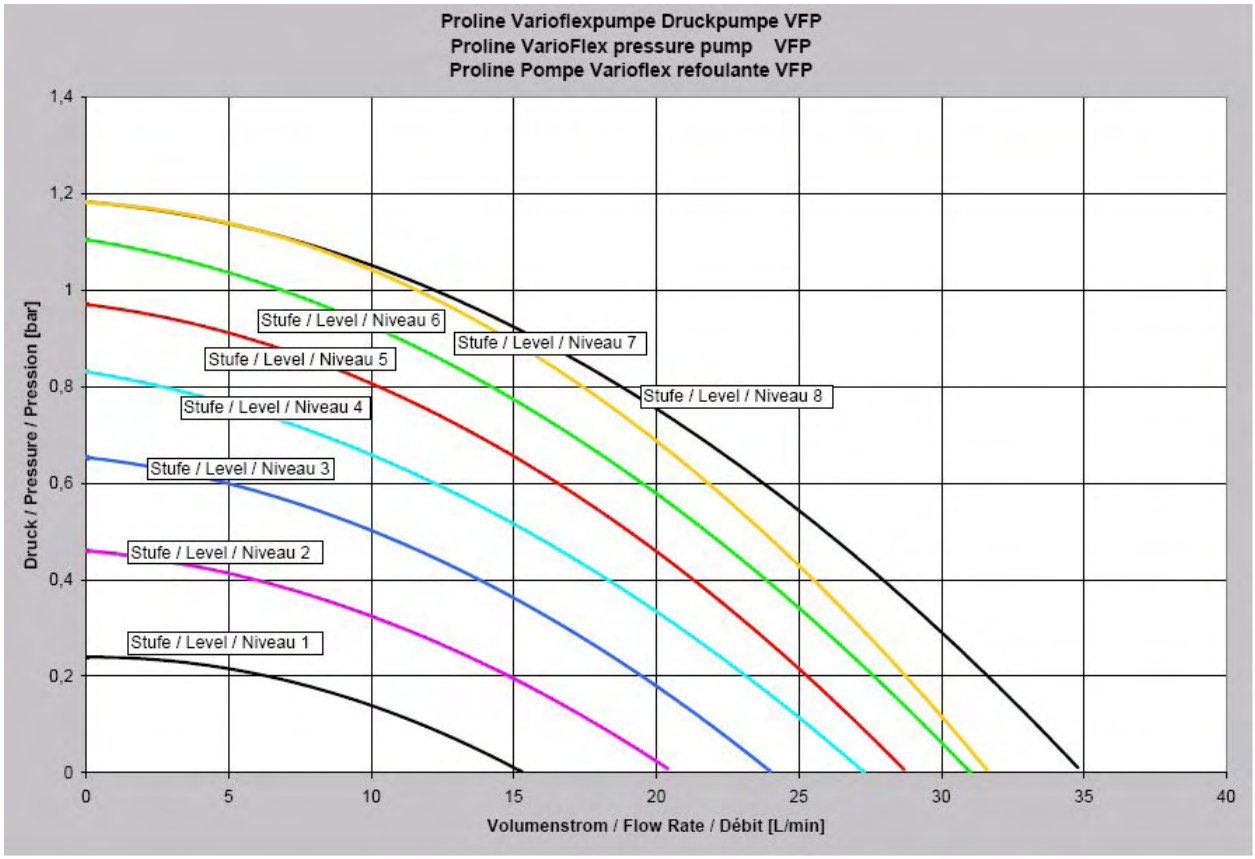

**Heating curve for PV 15, PV 24, PV 36, PVL 15, PVL 24** (PVL 15 and PVL 24 up to 100 °C)
measured with Ultra 300, bath covered



**Pump characteristics**
measured with water



**Pump characteristics**
measured with water



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## BESTÄTIGUNG / CONFIRMATION / CONFIRMATION

**An / To / A:**
LAUDA Dr. R. Wobser • LAUDA Service Center • Fax: +49 (0) 9343 - 503-222

**Von / From / De :**

Firma / Company / Entreprise: _____

Straße / Street / Rue: _____

Ort / City / Ville: _____

Tel.: _____

Fax: _____

Betreiber / Responsible person / Personne responsable: _____

Hiermit bestätigen wir, daß nachfolgend aufgeführtes LAUDA-Gerät (Daten vom Typenschild):
We herewith confirm that the following LAUDA-equipment (see label):
Par la présente nous confirmons que l'appareil LAUDA (voir plaque signalétique):

| **Typ / Type / Type :** | **Serien-Nr. / Serial no. / No. de série:** |
|---|---|
| | |

mit folgendem Medium betrieben wurde
was used with the below mentioned media
a été utilisé avec le liquide suivant

_____

_____

_____

_____

**Darüber hinaus bestätigen wir, daß das oben aufgeführte Gerät sorgfältig gereinigt wurde, die Anschlüsse verschlossen sind, und sich weder giftige, aggressive, radioaktive noch andere gefährliche Medien in dem Gerät befinden.**

**Additionally we confirm that the above mentioned equipment has been cleaned, that all connectors are closed and that there are no poisonous, aggressive, radioactive or other dangerous media inside the equipment.**

**D'autre part, nous confirmons que l'appareil mentionné ci-dessus a été nettoyé correctement, que les tubulures sont fermées et qu'il n'y a aucun produit toxique, agressif, radioactif ou autre produit nocif ou dangeureux dans la cuve.**

| **Stempel**<br>**Seal / Cachet.** | **Datum**<br>**Date / Date** | **Betreiber**<br>**Responsible person / Personne responsable** |
|---|---|---|
| | | |




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